

Great Demonstration for Wilson Is Started by Delegates

CUMULATIVE ZEAL OF MEAT CAMPAIGNERS LEADS TO ARRESTS

Contention Today Revolves Around Chicken Trade, Which Women Make Difficult for Dealers.

Six arrests were made today in the West End and the police had to draw their clubs to quell the disturbances in connection with the campaign of the Hebrew women to reduce the price of meat. Increased picketing on the part of the campaigners, the crowded conditions of market day, which is held every Thursday in Jewish communities, and the vigorous efforts now being adopted by the women kept the police force busy making a clear passageway for traffic in the affected area. In making two of the arrests the policemen had difficulty in preventing their intended prisoners from being rescued by sympathizers.

Jacob Rosenstein was taken in charge for alleged assault on a man from Peabody, Mass., who unaware that a strike was in progress entered the shop of J. Rosenberg at 132 Spring street, and purchased a chicken. Mrs. Goodman, whose son Nathan is secretary for the striking committee, was arrested on a charge of inciting to riot. Mollie Shubert, who lives at 143 Leverett street, was arrested on a charge of making a disturbance and breaking the window of the store occupied by J. Rosenberg. Harry Weintraub of 28 Poplar street and Harris Diamond were arrested on charges of assault and disturbance respectively. Isidor Felman at 82 Brighton street was arrested for alleged disturbance.

Two chicken teams coming through Spring street had to be escorted by the police. The throng in Chambers and Spring streets at times numbered about 2000. Only one store selling chickens was open. J. Rosenberg, despite the efforts of the campaigners, opened wide his doors, exhibiting a large display of chickens under guard of four policemen. Complaints are being made to the organized campaigners that chickens are being sold in the North and South Ends under police protection, while in other districts where the movement is more in evidence dealers are obliged to close their shops. Assistance is being rendered the women in picketing by their husbands and sons. As a preventive measure an extra detail of police from the Joy street station was on duty.

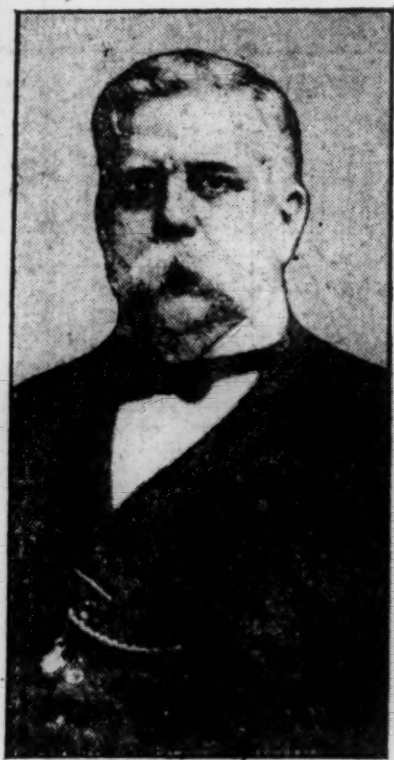
Efforts are being made by the women to secure the Democratic ward room on Blossom street for a mass meeting tomorrow evening. Mrs. Eva Hoffman, the leader of the campaign, will preside. Committees of the women are calling on the rabbis in every district of the city and prevailing upon them to issue orders to have butchers employed at the meat markets quit their work during the campaign.

Meetings were arranged by the women last evening, one being held at 43 Leverett street, where the attitude of the rabbis so far in refraining from issuing the order to close was criticized and plans for the continuance of the work discussed. Mrs. Rose Woolen presided. When the campaigners attempted to extend the movement to Dorchester, a group of butchers who learned of the proposed meeting secured the hall at 336 Blue Hill avenue which the women had planned to use and after locking all doors held a conference of their own.

In the various retail stores where chicken is being sold the price has gone up from 4 to 6 cents, reaching 22 and 26 cents, against 18 and 20 formerly.

CHICAGO CARMEN SEEK RAISE
CHICAGO—About 10,000 street car and elevated employees in this city are preparing demands for an increase in wages and radical changes in working conditions. Contracts between the companies and the unions of the surface lines expire on Aug. 1.

Distinguished Worker in Electricity Who Is Recipient of a Medal



GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

ELECTRICAL MEN ARE TOLD OF RESERVOIRS FOR WATERPOWER

Interest in the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, now in session at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, for Prof. William L. Hooper, president of the Boston association, lies with the high-tension transmission subjects. He has compiled a number of curves computed by the students of Tufts College, where he is dean of the electrical course, from the plant of the Mexican Light & Power Company at Necaxa, 96 miles from Mexico City. The men connected with the management of the plant are Tufts graduates and Mr. Hooper's son occupies a position there.

The plant is described by Professor Hooper as being located on the rim of a high plateau northwest of Mexico City. Down the sides of the northeast slope, which falls one and a half miles in a dozen, course many small rivers. These waters have been stored in several reservoirs of which the main one, at Necaxa, is three miles long and a mile and a half wide with a depth of 150 feet. The dam holding this great supply of water, which will run the power station for six months without being replenished during the dry season, is 195 feet high and has a base 1000 feet wide.

The present power station utilizes a head of water from this main reservoir of 1320 feet generating 90,000 horsepower. There is available another power station site along this slope with a head of 2000 feet drawing from two of the larger reservoirs.

A third site is located beneath the present power station and would take the water from all of the other developments through the present station with a head of 700 feet.



EDISON MEDAL

Publicity Expert Who Speaks on Magazine Question at Sagamore



GEORGE FRENCH

CLEAN ADVERTISING URGED AT SAGAMORE MEETING BY SPEAKER

SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass.—"It is just as important that a newspaper going into the home shall print clean, reliable advertising as clean, reliable news," said William C. Freeman, advertising manager of the New York Mail, in an address at the Sagamore sociological conference in session here today.

George W. Coleman, who is presiding at the sessions, was today reelected president. Other officers elected are as follows: Secretary, Arthur J. Crockett of Boston; historian, the Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis of Westfield, N. J.; chairman business committee, George B. Gallup of Boston; chairman executive committee, Deleware King; chairman platform committee, Prof. Charles P. Fagnani of New York.

"There is cleaner and better publicity today than there ever was," said Mr. Freeman, "and there is cleaner and better advertising, but there is still room for improvement."

"Since publicity has attained so great a prominence—since it has come to be regarded as a great necessity, it is important that it be the kind of publicity that makes for confidence. Let us all work to improve publicity, so that it will make for the betterment of the community in which we live."

Livy S. Richard, editor of the Boston Common, delivered an address in which he favored a public newspaper, supported by taxation, like the one run by Los Angeles, which shall be a vehicle of information without bias.

George French of Boston, advertising counselor, spoke on "Publicity and a Public Welfare as Related to Magazines." Tomorrow Jacob Billikopf of the Kansas City board of public welfare will deliver an address on "The Municipality in Relation to Its Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes."

There was a discussion of the imprisonment of Joseph Ettor, leader of the recent strike at Lawrence. At the close of the session Mr. Coleman gave a reception.

12 GIRLS SAVED 20 MACHINISTS SLIDE TO SAFETY

William Dodge, an elevator man in the building at 78-80-82 Purchase street, aided 12 girls and 20 machinists to escape from the building when a fire started there about 8 o'clock this morning.

The fire was in oil barrels in the basement and smoke quickly filled the building. Mr. Dodge ran his car to the top floor where the girls were employed in the shop of the Chandler-Farquhar Shoe Company and took them aboard. On the way down he opened the door at the fourth floor allowing the machinists to slide down the cable.

Others in the building got out by the fire escapes. The building was also occupied by the Fort Hill Storage Company and the Hodgson Brass Works. The damage is estimated at \$1000.

SHIPOWNERS END ARBITRATION PLAN

(By the United Press)
PARIS—The ship owners affected by the strike of seamen today informed the government that they refused to arbitrate their difference with the sailors under the conditions imposed by the men.

UNION OPENS HEARING BY ALLEGING THAT 'L' TRICK STARTED STRIKE

Charged Before State Arbitration Board That "Loyal" Employee Got Into Meeting and Caused Trouble

HEAR ONLY ONE SIDE

J. H. Vahey Appears for Men but General Bancroft Sends Letter Declining to Take Part in the Inquiry

Former employees of the Elevated who were discharged before the strike testified at the investigation before the state board of arbitration today that they knew of no other reason for their dismissal by the management than that they joined the union. They testified that they had received the annual gold bonus for good service for several years up to the recent disbursement.

It was alleged by the union at the hearing today that a "loyal" employee of the Boston Elevated railway got into a meeting of the union carmen and brought about action that resulted in a strike being called, and that he did so under orders of the company.

The Elevated was not represented. A letter from General Bancroft, declining to send a representative was read by Bernard F. Supple, secretary of the board.

James H. Vahey appeared for the strikers. He said he had about 100 witnesses to summon. The first was John J. Ryan, a seven-year man, who had been a conductor, starter and general emergency man. He told of how he had been threatened with discharge by the superintendent of the Watertown barn if he joined the union.

At the opening of today's hearing the secretary of the board read the application from the officials of the union upon which the inquiry has been ordered. This application states that the employees felt that they had the right to organize for their own betterment, but while the organization was in progress about 200 of their number were discharged.

It stated that demands had been prepared for presentation to the company, but before they could be presented the strike was precipitated "by an employee of the company, who has since been given a better position."

It stated that the Elevated has refused to a large number of men an opportunity to earn a livelihood, and has filled their places with men from other cities who have been guilty of "public thievery," assault, and other offenses. In spite of repeated efforts on the part of the men to obtain arbitration, the company has steadfastly refused.

A mass meeting will be held in Flood square, South Boston, this evening and on Saturday night there will be a general strike meeting at the Grand Opera House, at which plans for next week will be made.

Complaint regarding the use of the police was made last night by the executive board in a public statement. One declaration said that the police at some points are reporting to and acting directly under the orders of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

It was announced that resolutions were received at the headquarters from the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia endorsing the strike, urging the men to stick together and recommending all loyals affiliated with that body to respond to the appeal for aid.

A car was stoned by boys on Salem street, near Cherry street, Medford, last night, and the motorman was struck in the side. A car on the Medford boulevard line also was pelted.

Further disturbances on cars engaged the attention of the courts yesterday.

John McCarthy of 246 West Sixth street, South Boston, was found guilty of assault on a conductor and was sentenced to two months in the house of correction.

John L. Sullivan, 4 Ever street, South Boston, charged with assault on a conductor, appealed a sentence of one month.

George Kinkade of 239 Leyden street, East Boston, appealed a \$15 fine for interference with a conductor.

Frank A. O'Hare of 17 Marcella street, Cambridge, who yelled at a car crew, paid a fine of \$5.

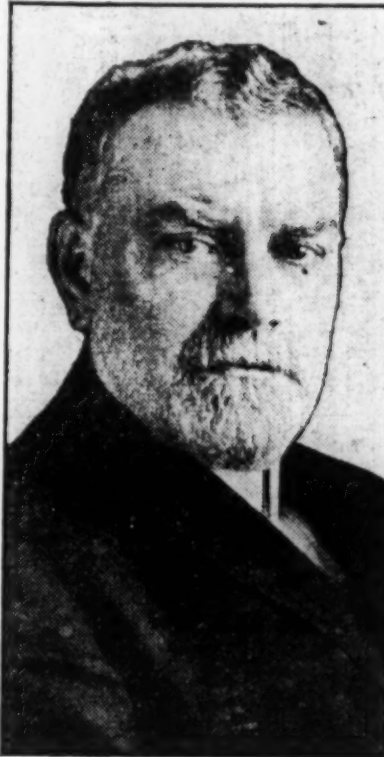
Arthur Terrell, a non-union man from Columbus, O., was fined \$25 in the Roxbury court for assault on Michael Saul of Dorchester on June 18. He was given time to pay.

Harry Montague, another non-union conductor from Columbus, O., was fined \$25 in the Dorchester court for assault on Edward Hayes of Bay street, Dorchester. He appealed and was held in \$200.

At a meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held recently in O'Hearn's building, Fields Corner, the members donated \$50 to the striking carmen and also endorsed resolutions looking to government ownership of the Elevated system.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT STARTS CONTEST ON FLOOR OF CONVENTION

New York Man Named With William J. Bryan to Write the Platform



JAMES A. O'GORMAN

NEW NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

BALTIMORE—The following is the new Democratic national committee, with one of the state delegations still to be heard from:

Alabama, W. B. Jelks.
Arizona, R. M. Galt.
Arkansas, (to be elected).
California, John B. Sanford.
Colorado, T. J. McCue.
Connecticut, H. S. Cummings.
Delaware, William Salisbury.
Florida, J. E. W. Crawford.
Georgia, Clark Howell.
Idaho, P. H. Elder.
Illinois, Charles Boeschstein.
Indiana, Thomas Taggart.
Iowa, Judge Martin J. Wade.
Kansas, W. F. Supp.
Kentucky, John C. Mayo.
Louisiana, F. D. Lynch.
Massachusetts, John W. Coughlin, Fall River.
Mississippi, Robert Powell.
Missouri, E. L. Goltz.
Montana, J. B. Kremer.
Nebraska, Dr. P. L. Hall.
Nevada, J. W. Bell.
New Hampshire, Eugene E. Reed.
New Jersey, Robert S. Hudspeth.
New Mexico, A. D. Jones.
New York, Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina, Joseph Daniels.
North Dakota, John Brugger.
Ohio, Judge Edward Moore.
Oklahoma, Robert Galbraith.
Oregon, William B. King.
Pennsylvania, A. M. Palmer.
Rhode Island, George W. Green.
South Carolina, B. R. Tillman.
South Dakota, Tom Taubman.
Tennessee, K. E. Lee.
Texas, Cato Sells.
Utah, William P. Wallace.
Vermont, Thomas H. Browne.
Virginia, J. Taylor Ellison.
Washington, John Patterson.
West Virginia, John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin, Joseph E. Davies.
Wyoming, John E. Osborne.
Alaska, A. J. Daly.
District of Columbia, Edwin A. New.
Hawaii, John H. Wilson.
Philippine Islands, E. Manley.
Porto Rico, Henry W. Dooley.

GOVERNOR HARMON DENIES WITHDRAWAL

COLUMBUS, O.—"I positively have not withdrawn from the presidential race. My name will be presented at the convention," declared Governor Harmon today. He refused to say whether he would support whatever candidate was nominated and was non-committal on the report that some of his delegates were flocking to the Clark standard.

DARROW WITNESS HEARD SEVEN DAYS

LOS ANGELES—John R. Harrington of Chicago left the witness stand in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow on Wednesday after having been under examination for seven days.

Nearly the whole day was given to interrogations concerning conversations between Mr. Harrington and Mr. Darrow. The interviews had been planned, the witness testified, so that they could be reported verbatim by a telephone device.

DIXIE FLYER DERAILED

MARTINTON, Ill.—Engineer J. Kendrick lost his life early today when his engine, pulling the Dixie flyer, for Jacksonville, Fla., from Chicago, overturned a mile north of here. The entire train of eight cars left the rails, but the mail cars and three Pullmans remained upright and no passengers were injured.

Nebraska Leader Intimates That There Will Be More Surprises and They May Be Expected Hourly

HAS CONFERENCES

Refuses to Commit Himself on Candidate — Predicts Strong Contest for Man He Is Expected to Name

BALTIMORE—"The fight is already half won. There is nothing to say about what is left. There have been and there will be changes happening not only every day but every hour."

Surrounded by a crowd that jammed his rooms William J. Bryan today uttered the above declaration when asked to outline his plans for continuing the fight on the Murphy-Taggart-Sullivan combination of conservatives which brought about his defeat for temporary chairmanship of the Democratic national convention.

Mr. Bryan had been up since 3 o'clock. He declared that he intended fighting throughout the convention not only for the progressive platform but for the progressive candidates that he declared the Democracy of the country was expecting to name.

Determined effort was made today by the Wilson men to get Mr. Bryan to come out openly for the support of their candidate. He refused and called attention to the fact that he is instructed by the Nebraska Democracy to vote for the nomination of Speaker Clark.

But that there is an understanding between the Wilson leaders and the Nebraskan is certain. Many of the latter's closest friends are openly wearing Wilson buttons and there is always a hearty welcome at the Bryan rooms for the Wilson boomers.

Mr. Bryan was in earnest conversation for some time today with Herman Ridder of New York, John E. Lamb of Indiana, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee, Senator Culberson of Texas and a number of others before going to the meeting of the subcommittee on resolutions.

Mr. Ridder was reported to have tried to "feel the Commoner out" on the question of candidates, but did not receive much information.

With some other persons it was reported Mr. Bryan discussed the plan of certain progressives who are instructed for Mr. Clark, to change their vote before the roll call is announced on either the first or second ballots, if New York's 90 votes were cast for Speaker Clark. These delegates, it is understood, say such action by New York would be an admission that Mr. Clark dealt with Mr. Murphy on the temporary chairmanship in return for promise of support. It is understood that Mr. Bryan positively refused to express any opinion regarding the wisdom of such a plan.

"I haven't discussed candidates with anybody," was Mr. Bryan's comment today upon a rumor that he would bolt the convention if neither Wilson nor Kern is nominated. Mr. Bryan is throwing cold water on all bolt talk and industriously preaching harmony.

AVIATORS WATCH THEIR BIPLANES BEING MADE READY

Charles H. Hamilton and Glenn Martin, aviators, and A. A. Merrill, chairman of the contest committee on the third annual Boston aviation, motored to the field at Squantum today. The Curtis biplane, which Hamilton flies and the Martin biplane, operated by Mr. Martin and Miss Blanche S. Scott were set up on the field when they arrived.

Charles F. Niles was also setting up his Thomas biplane on the field. Frank J. Terrill of Worcester, arrived in the city today. His Curtis biplane came over the road on an automobile truck.

Miss Scott is expected in this city tonight from her native city, Schenectady, where she stopped enroute from Los Angeles. Mr. Martin, who is supervising the assembling of her machine, a Martin biplane, is expected to make exhibition flights tomorrow.

Both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Martin said they were pleased with the new layout of the course and with conditions.

Philip Page, the Burgess flyer, will be on the field today and Arch Freeman will arrive with a new Burgess biplane tomorrow morning.

MANITOBA HAS FOREST FIRE

WINNIPEG—It is estimated that the loss from forest fires since Monday in the vicinity of Superior Junction is more than \$1,000,000. Railway employees are engaged in large numbers fighting the fire.

Crowd Cries for Vote as Representatives of Each Side Are Recognized by the Chair

HORNS PURCHASED

Delegates and Spectators Come Prepared to Make Noise When the Nominating Speeches Are Made

Convention is called to order at 12:13 by Chairman Parker.

Sub-committee delegates William J. Bryan and Senator O'Gorman to write the entire platform.

Governor Harmon declares he has no intention of withdrawing his candidacy for presidential nomination.

Nominating of candidates expected to take place late this afternoon or evening.

Delegates purchase rattles and horns in anticipation of the nominations.

Greatest crowd of convention fills hall and chairman calls on delegates to assist in clearing the aisles.

At 1:31 a demonstration was started for Woodrow Wilson, and at 2:04 it became general, supporters for all candidates joining in the applause for their candidates.

After 32 minutes the demonstration started by Wilson supporters wore out and discussion of the credentials committee report was resumed.

BALTIMORE—Before an assembly of delegates and spectators that filled every inch of standing and seating space in the great armory, Chairman Parker called the Democratic national convention to order at 12:43 this afternoon.

Though there was considerable to do before calling for nominations, which were expected late this afternoon or early tonight, the great crowd had gathered early to be sure of their seats when the speech making opened.

No sooner had order been secured by the chairman than the convention at once proceeded to dispose of the credentials committee report. While this was being discussed a big demonstration for Woodrow Wilson was started.

At 12 o'clock temporary Chairman Parker had not appeared. The crowd was the largest to date and congestion in the aisles was so great that neither the sergeant-at-arms nor the police officials could make any impression on it. The Underwood delegation brought in its big gold, blue and red banner and started to march around the hall with it. The members were soon ordered back to their seats and the banner unfurled.

At 12:20 Judge Parker came on the stage and held a brief handshaking levee, greeting many of the invited guests that had been given seats on the platform. The police were trying to get the crowd seated, but this was a difficult task. Because of the fact that many tickets to previous sessions had been unused the committee had a new supply issued. The result was there were almost twice as many tickets as there were seats and the congestion was serious in parts of the hall.

At 12:30 every seat in the building had been filled and the standers were lining up along the gallery walls and in the rear of the hall under the gallery. The firemen on duty were ordered to aid the policemen in an effort to clear the aisles leading to the exits, but the crowd refused to budge even for these men. The delay in calling the convention to order was said to be due to an attempt to secure a compromise on the contests and especially those from Illinois and South Dakota.

Clark Banners Prominent

Champ Clark banners were seen. It was known to many of the delegates that Clark forces desired to make a supreme effort to nominate their man on the first ballot. They had rosters placed in the gallery where they could do the most good when the time came. A Clark picture was attached to the Arkansas standard only to be indignantly snatched away by one of the delegates. A similar incident occurred in the Wyoming section.

At 12:43 Judge Parker called the con-

(Continued on page five, column two)

BRYAN MEN DENY ROOSEVELT REPORT

BALTIMORE—Reports that Francis J. Heney, one of the Roosevelt progressives at the Chicago convention, had told Colonel Bryan that if Governor Wilson were nominated by the Democrats there would be no third party were emphatically denied on Colonel Bryan's behalf today.

Employers and workers are finding the Free Want Pages of THE MONITOR a very good place to get profitably acquainted. A situation or help wanted ad six days without charge. See coupon on Page Two for details.

Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

STEPS BEFORE CHINA TOLD TO MONITOR BY MAKER OF REPUBLIC

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Sees System
of Land Nationalization
Coming Aided by Tax on
Value with Compensation

SOCIALISM SOUGHT

Stability of Government
Declared and Unrest Is
Expected to Disappear as
Country Recovers Itself

An insight into the political views and national hopes of the maker of new China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is afforded by the following interview secured in Hongkong by the special correspondent of the Monitor.

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the republic of China, paid a visit with his family to Hongkong recently, and remained in the colony a few days before returning to Canton. During that time he was kept busy receiving innumerable callers. He was also invited to government house, where he was received by his excellency, the officer administering the government.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found the doctor in his room in the Hongkong hotel after breakfast. The weather was hot, and the doctor was evidently working minus coat and waistcoat. He came to the door showing braces over a thin undervest, and after greeting me with extended hand he rushed into another room and returned dressed in a buttoned coat and showing a neat black fob with gold mount.

Amid the conflicting impressions of the man, the one that stands out most persistently is his modest, unassuming demeanor. There is a quietness in his speech and in his movements that speaks of a latent force, and a closer acquaintance with Sun shows that though under medium height he is a man whose physical and mental energies give him a commanding position over his fellows. The slight moustache covers a firm but kindly mouth, and the dark eye is calm and reflective. Even in partial undress, he looks an exceptional figure.

He readily submitted to the interview and expressed his willingness to answer any questions and afford any enlightenment that lay in his power.

The interviewer commenced by asking if he had any explanation to offer why the powers had delayed their recognition of the new republic.

Powers' Reasons Given

Yes, came the ready answer. I think it is fairly obvious. The powers are afraid that one individual power will recognize the republic before the others, and that it will thereby reap the advantage. They want to recognize the republic together and at one time. I think the powers have not yet come to any agreement. During my administration one or two powers were prepared to recognize the republic. Of course I resigned rather quickly, and things are a little changed. You see no power really wishes to act individually. They want to act together. That is the reason of this slowness.

You agree that the new government is a stable one and not likely to be changed?

Sure.

You do not think there is any prospect of a counter revolution, a revolution not necessarily a dynastic one, but a revolution engineered by some one anxious to supplant the present head of affairs?

No, I am quite sure that there is no man anxious to replace the President. And you think the government will retain the confidence of the people?

Yes.

One more question, doctor. How is this lawlessness which is prevailing in China at present, and which is hampering trade, likely to be stopped?

In a little time the country will settle down. It has not recovered from the disturbing effects of the revolution.

Don't you think this general lawlessness in part explains the delay of the powers in recognizing the republic?

No, I don't think it affects the consideration of the matter of the recognition by the powers at all. It is a comparatively small matter, which will be settled in course of time. There is scarcely any lawlessness around Canton now.

Christianity is Topic

Now, doctor, would you mind telling me what part you think Christianity will play in the future development of China?

It is very hard to answer that question. Well, do you think that Christianity will be embraced to any considerable extent by the Chinese?

To some extent.

I have heard it said that the form of Christianity taught by the missionaries will not be accepted, but that Christianity will be grafted on to their old ideas and beliefs and customs, as was done by the early Pagans?

I would not like to say.

For instance, do you think the Chinese who accept Christianity will accept monogamy?

Well, I think monogamy is inevitable. The tendency will be to secure an equality of position for men and women.

That will be due to economic and political reasons, perhaps?

Yes.

Take another instance. The Chinese have always shown a great veneration for their ancestors. Do you think that will persist among those who accept Christianity?

I do.

What I want to ascertain is this. Do you think the Chinese will introduce a form of Christianity of their own by grafting its teachings on to their own beliefs?

Well, I am not an authority on that point, but I think they will develop a

form of Christianity on their own lines. Thinking Christians will retain the old customs which are good, but unthinking Christians will adopt foreign ways. They will accept everything they have heard from the missionary. That applies to the majority of Christians. A few thinking Christians will advocate the modification of the form of Christianity preached by the missionaries. Some pastors already advocate the retention of the good customs of China.

Well, doctor, to change the subject again, if you don't mind. I would like to have some of your views with regard to the adoption of socialism by China. I suppose you agree that the transition to socialism should be fairly easy in China because in many places a form of communism survives, especially in the villages?

Yes.

As I have heard it stated by those who advocate socialism, it must be a natural growth, not a sudden transition by act of Parliament or by a revolution?

Well, that is so, but for China I would advocate socialism at once if the capitalists are to be prevented from securing too great power.

That would not be a natural growth? I advocate state socialism and you must remember that there are many

things in state socialism which are artificial, such as in Germany for instance. This is the kind of socialism that China wants now. Extreme socialists oppose such socialism, but I believe it is the first step for China.

What do you mean by state socialism? Do you mean the nationalization of the land, railways and industries?

Most of the countries in Europe have this state socialism. The public works, water supply, gas supply, railways, tramways and other public utilities belong to the community.

Collectivism and communism are different forms of socialism. They lead to the same end. State socialism is the beginning, the first step toward collectivism. Most socialists are opposed to state socialism for fear the state will obtain too great power.

Yes.

Well, then, I suppose state socialism would involve the nationalization of the land?

Not all of it.

Would the state not take over the land? Would the land not be vested in the state?

Some of it.

That is rather peculiar. Perhaps I should explain. We propose to take over the land gradually as we need it.

Any scheme of land nationalization would involve compensation to the owners?

Yes.

Where is the money for that compensation to come from?

We would propose a system of taxation of land values such as Mr. Lloyd George has introduced in Great Britain. For instance, now that there is a change of government the people who own land must have their title deeds renewed.

When the people come to have their leases renewed they will be informed that the state may take up the land when they need it. They will be asked to value their land, and on that valuation they will perhaps be assessed at say 1 per cent. When the government comes to take up the land they will do so at the valuation which the owners themselves have fixed. Being able to acquire the land cheaply in this way, there

ALBERT PALMER SCHOOL DOORWAY



LATEST CHINESE PHOTOGRAPH OF
DR. SUN YAT SEN

BRITISH COLONY HAS ASIATIC FLAVOR



(Copyright by Mrs. Walter Croyke)
Side street in Chinese quarter of Hongkong—Crown colony visited by Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Columns and a balustrade set off the attractive entrance to the Albert Palmer school on Eustis street, Roxbury, erected in 1895. Two pairs of columns, one on each side backed by brick piers uphold the entablature surmounted by an effective balustrade. The name of the school is carved in relief on the frieze. The cornice is treated with dentils. The large square posts of the balustrade extend the effect of the columns below. The double doorway is decorated with panels and a flat arched glazed transom. The mullioned window with side lights carrying out the column effect enhances the entrance to a considerable degree.

should not be the same difficulty in arriving at land nationalization in China as in other countries. If the value of the land increases, the increased assessment will go to the state. China, as you know, is not so far advanced as the other nations and we want to adopt that degree of civilization which they have reached, but to do so we must have a definite plan.

Well, what about the nationalization of the railways?

At present they are all state-owned except the Canton-Hankow railway. The Chinese have not money enough to develop the railways of the country and we must borrow foreign capital. Private companies cannot borrow capital for this purpose so easily as the state can, and in future the state must take up foreign capital to develop the railways.

That will solve the question of nationalization of the railways, as right from the beginning every railway will be a state railway.

And the nationalization of industries? Small industries are really better in the hands of private individuals. They get better results. It is better to have free competition rather than monopoly, and when trusts are developed, if they do, then we can take them over. The state at the beginning cannot manage these things so well as private individuals. In big things which need administrative ability the state may take them over.

By this time the room had been filling with visitors, European and Chinese anxious to have a word with the man who dominates the thought of China today, and with a cordial handshake the interview was brought to a close.

Compensation to Be Paid

Any scheme of land nationalization would involve compensation to the owners?

Yes.

Where is the money for that compensation to come from?

We would propose a system of taxation of land values such as Mr. Lloyd George has introduced in Great Britain. For instance, now that there is a change of government the people who own land must have their title deeds renewed.

When the people come to have their leases renewed they will be informed that the state may take up the land when they need it. They will be asked to value their land, and on that valuation they will perhaps be assessed at say 1 per cent. When the government comes to take up the land they will do so at the valuation which the owners themselves have fixed. Being able to acquire the land cheaply in this way, there

LARGER ACADEMIC HONORS IN NEW ENGLAND REVIEWED

Each of the New England colleges has lately selected a list of men whose work has exemplified an ideal which it wishes to hold up before its students or whose public service demanded particular local recognition. The career of Stratton D. Brooks as an example of pedagogic success, has appealed to Colby. Clement C. Hyde, as a civic optimist, has found approval at Trinity. Governor Foss, as a bringer of honor to his native state, has received the highest diploma within the gift of the University of Vermont.

A partial summary of the honorary degrees bestowed during the commencement season just closed in New England follows:

DARTMOUTH

Lt. D.—Melvin Oh' Adams '71, president of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad.
Lt. D.—Alfred Ernest Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
D. Sc.—Lewis Ross '70, director of Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y.

D. D.—William Ellsworth Strong '82, editorial secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, Boston.
M. Sc.—Joseph Moody Willard '87, professor of mathematics, Pennsylvania State College.

A. M.—Arthur Chase, rector of Trinity Church, Ware, Mass.; Frederick Augustus Vogt, principal of the Central high school, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Sumner Ward, financial secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York.

AMHERST

Lt. D.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; Francis Richmond Allen '65, Architect.

D. D.—Thomas Frederick Davies, bishop of western Massachusetts; Frank Judson Goodwin '84, Edmund Adamson Thompson.

TRINITY

Lt. D.—Arthur Arton Hamerschlag, director of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; the Rev. Edwin Pond Parker of Hartford, the Rev. Joseph Hopkins Twichell of Hartford.

Lt. D.—Clement Collette Hyde, principal of the Hartford high school; Henry Spackman Pancoast of Philadelphia.

D. D.—The Rev. Frederick Ferdinand Kramer of Fairbairn, Minn.; the Rev. Ernest deFreemery Miel of Hartford, the Rev. Octavius Applegate of Utica, N. Y.

A. M.—William T. E. Root of Northville, Conn.; Otis Grant Hammond, state librarian of New Hampshire; Edward Cullen Niles, chairman of New Hampshire utilities commission; Judge Edward Laurence Smith of Hartford.

COLBY

Lt. D.—George Gifford '62, Basle, Switzerland, diplomat; Stratton D. Brooks, president of University of Oklahoma, and formerly superintendent of the Boston schools.

D. D.—Rev. Thomas Jefferson Ramsdell, of Carleton.
L. H. D.—Charles Hovey Pepper '89 of Concord, N. H., artist.

Lt. D.—George Horace Lorimer of Philadelphia, author and editor.
M. Sc.—George Walter Hinkley of Good Will Farm, educator.

Lt. D.—Eugene Noble Foss, Governor of Massachusetts; Robert Roberts, mayor of Burlington, Vt.; Harvey C. Minnich, dean of Ohio Normal College at Miami University.

Lt. D.—Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard; Robert E. Lewis, general secretary of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A.; Henry O. Wheeler, superintendent of the Burlington schools.

D. Sc.—Henry C. Tinkham, dean of College of Medicine of the University of Vermont.

VERMONT

Lt. D.—Prof. Robert E. Cushman '87 of Tufts College.
Doctor of Pedagogy—Frank E. Parlin '84, superintendent of schools in Cambridge.

A. M.—Miss Anna F. Aylah '97, Henry L. Gerry '99, the Rev. Charles G. Mosher of Augusta, Me.

WILLIAMS

Lt. D.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, justice of United States supreme court; Henry Lee Higginson of Boston, Alexander Melick-John, president-elect of Amherst College.

D. D.—William Henry Sanders '71, missionary in West Central Africa since 1880; Henry Thomas Perry '92, former missionary in Turkey since 1896.

Lt. D.—Owen Wister, author.
A. M.—William J. Boles '92, writer on banking and finance; Edgar Willey '97, teacher of history.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. T. H. Emerson, corps engineers, to San Francisco and report to Lieut.-Col. T. H. Reese, corps engineers, for duty with first and second San Francisco engineer districts.

Maj. W. A. Holbrook, tenth cavalry, relieved duty Army War College, join his regiment.

First Lieut. H. Priest, medical reserve corps, to Letterman General hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., eleventh cavalry, to Ft. Riley, Kan., to select horses.

Maj. J. P. Ryan, sixth cavalry, detailed to enter next army class at Army War College.

Second Lieut. D. D. Pullen, corps engineers, to West Point, Oct. 1, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, fourteenth infantry, to Marblehead, Mass., to test at factory of Burgess-Curtis Company an aeroplane to be used by signal corps.

Capt. J. M. Wheeler, C. A. C., relieved duty on staff of the commanding officer artillery district of San Francisco, and assigned to seventy-first company, July 1.

Capt. J. D. Watson, C. A. C., relieved from eighth company and placed on unassigned list Aug. 28 and report to commanding officer, artillery district of Boston.

Capt. G. P. Hawes, Jr., C. A. C., relieved from assignment to ninth company and placed on unassigned list Aug. 15, and report to commanding officer, artillery district of New Bedford.

First Lieut. J. A. Mack, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to sixty-ninth company and placed on unassigned list, July 1, and report to commanding officer, artillery district of New Bedford.

Navy Orders

Lieut. E. H. Campbell, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to the Chattanooga as executive officer.

Lieut. W. J. Moses, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to the Galveston as executive officer.

Lieut. M. S. Davis, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to the Cleveland as executive officer.

Lieut. A. B. Reed, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to the Denver as executive officer.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Iowa.

Professor of Mathematics G. K. Calhoun, detached Schenectady, N. Y., to School Marine Engineering, Annapolis, Md.

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pal of the Hartford high school; Henry Spackman Pancoast of Philadelphia.

D. D.—The Rev. Frederick Ferdinand Kramer of Fairbairn, Minn.; the Rev. Ernest deFreemery Miel of Hartford, the Rev. Octavius Applegate of Utica, N. Y.

A. M.—William T. E. Root of Northville, Conn.; Otis Grant Hammond, state librarian of New Hampshire; Edward Cullen Niles, chairman of New Hampshire utilities commission; Judge Edward Laurence Smith of Hartford.

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Lt. D.—Owen Wister, author.
A. M.—William J. Boles '92, writer on banking and finance; Edgar Willey '97, teacher of history.

Chief Machinist A. K. Hawley, to Machinists' Mates' School, navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Paymaster's Clerk A. B. Canham, appointed to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Paymaster's Clerk L. R. Corbin, appointed to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Caesar at Newport News, Celtic at Guantanamo, Tallahassee at Washington, Monterey and Nanshan at Shanghai, Hector at Key West, Dolphin at East River, Vicksburg at San Diego.

Sailed: Eagle, from Guantanamo for Santiago de Cuba; Rocket, from Norfolk for Indian Head and Washington; De Pont and Blakeley, from navy yard, New York, for Newport; Caesar, from Newport News, for Newport.

The Kentucky has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 1. The Alabama has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, New York, July 1. The Illinois has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Boston, July 1. The Kearsarge has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Philadelphia, July 1.

CAR ROUTING CHANGED

Commencing at 7 a. m. today, on account of street repairs on Dartmouth street the South and West Ends line of cars were diverted via Berkeley street west bound.

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TREMONT—"Little Miss Fifi."

NEW YORK
CARINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIER'S—"Buddy Puffs the Stringa."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

AS a sidelight on the relations between Ecuador and the United States the report from Guayaquil published on this page is unusually interesting. It calls attention to a point of controversy between the American railroad from Guayaquil to Quito and the government of Ecuador that is not generally known. That dispute over the rate on government salt shipments is a radically different thing from the claims of arrears of subsidy and amounts due for transportation of troops and material. According to the version given in the note of protest sent by the management to the minister of public works, the governments past and present have been using the provisions of the railroad agreement for speculative purposes, in connection with the salt monopoly. The railroad, therefore, claims a tidy sum for freight accumulated through abusive application of half rates on salt shipments when full rates should have been paid, as in the case of a commercial commodity pure and simple. The question arises, what attitude will the United States government in its support of the railroad claims for back subsidy and military transportation take toward the controversy involving the interpretation of the contract between the railroad and the government of Ecuador?

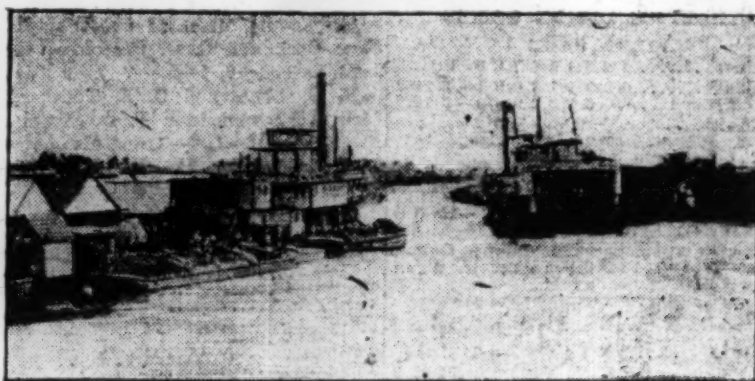
Diplomatic support of claims that are plainly collectible is different from supporting claims which happen to include items that are in dispute because of controversial interpretations of contracts and clauses. Whatever measures are contemplated by Washington in aid of the railroad company, it would appear from this new aspect of the question that the latter cannot very well be sifted without sifting some of the transactions of the government of Ecuador. Such a thing would naturally be looked upon by the principal Latin republics, Brazil, Chile and the Argentine, in a vastly different light from a similar action taken anywhere north of Panama.

However, there is much to be hoped from the proposed visit to Guayaquil of an American commission in the interest of the Panama canal, inasmuch as this will afford an opportunity for a candid exchange of views between Americans and Ecuadorians and be a basis for future cooperation. It is important to bear in mind that the people of Ecuador exercise in the councils of Latin America a measure of influence altogether out of proportion to the small size of their country, and that, thanks to the staunch friendship of Chile, they are closely connected with Latin-American nations whose good will is becoming ever more valuable to the United States.

STORY OF TRIP UP THE MAGDALENA, PRINCIPAL RIVER OF COLOMBIA



Preparing for market in a Colombian country town, products being carried on burros, bulls and ponies, and on the peasants' heads



Boats unloading at a Magdalena port and others fitting out for trip up river

Colombia has come so prominently before the notice of the American public in the last few weeks that it is beginning to arouse the interest which its vast resources, its picturesque scenery and its people, leaders in Latin American culture, may command. The trip to Bogota, the capital, up the Magdalena river, is still but rarely undertaken by Americans, and as it is unquestionably one of the most fascinating journeys to be taken anywhere, the impressions of a recent traveler, Francis E. Young, of Brookline, Mass., who has spent much time in South and Central America, are so replete with interest that their publication in serial form will constitute a valuable feature of the Monitor's Latin American page.

By FRANCIS E. YOUNG

IN a trip up the Magdalena river, one passes through an unexplored country covered by the impenetrable jungle of the tropics, through primeval forests, where the sound of the woodman's axe has yet to be heard, where even the natives' machetes have been but a few trails over limited areas adjacent to its flood banks. Beyond, nature unmolested holds her sway, and as one gazes into this great unknown, it adds spice to the humdrum tediousness which the solitary traveler is bound to experience, at some period of his journey, on any extended river trip.

The Magdalena river is the main artery of Colombia's extensive river system. It rises in the higher Andes, in the department of Tolima, just north of the equator. In its downward course it flows gently, except during the rainy season, and then very rapidly through the state of Tolima, skirts the western boundary of the state of Guandamara, then separates the states of Antioquia and Santander, Bolivar and Magdalena, and flows through several outlets into the Caribbean sea, a few miles north of Barranquilla. The main outlets are called Boca de Ceniza and Boca de Viejo. Between lie the Isle de Gomez and numerous submerged bars, serious obstacles to ocean navigation and dangerous hazards for even boats propelled by sail or oars. Hence, all river boats which ply the Magdalena are built or assembled at Barranquilla.

One may outfit for a trip up the Magdalena at either Cartagena or Barranquilla, but the latter city, being the chief port of entry and main point of departure for river craft, is more convenient.

Barranquilla is a commercial center of more than usual importance, gauged from a South American standpoint, for here are located many commission houses and forwarding agencies for inward and outward central Colombian freight. Its warehouses are usually filled to the brim with tropical products, which go to meet the commercial demand of the world, and its water front, during busy seasons—except for variety of products, resembles a miniature St. Louis or New Orleans. Barranquilla boasts of 65,000 inhabitants. It has, however, a mixed population ranging from pure Castilian to the native Indians and Jamaica negroes. Its business men are mostly

of Spanish descent, although there are many thrifty Germans, some English and a few Americans. Colombians as a whole are well versed in all their vocations and able to do business without loss of prestige, for they are shrewd traders and well trained in commission business; and it is upon commissions that Barranquilla depends for continuous prosperity.

The city is founded on a bar of sand formed by a greater Magdalena in centuries past. It is made up of a combination of one-story thatched-roof dwellings and modern buildings. Its clubs, banks and public buildings are well built and of fine architecture and its stores are well stocked and up-to-date.

The Medellin boats on the lower river are very comfortable, the cabins and general aspect are invitingly clean and wholesome, and the stewards are painstaking and willing. There we can make arrangements for special attentions, for fresh eggs and chickens en route, and here a generous tip is not misplaced, for river stewards are factors to contend with in Colombia as well as elsewhere.

One does well to visit the steamer in advance, for there is a right side and a wrong side, the shady staterooms near the bow being the more preferable. After buying tickets, the remainder of the time can be spent to good advantage in sight-seeing, for there are many pleasant drives in and about Barranquilla and there are many coaches driven by natives who are familiar with special points of interest. One can drive far into the country on the Camino Carretero and here will be seen many typical sights, both strange and interesting. We still see native women carrying with perfect poise huge earthen jars of water on their heads. They are sure of foot and pass and repass to the spring or river continuously, seemingly unconscious of their weighty burden. They walk singly and in groups and often hold animated conversations together while en route. We shall also see little burros loaded down with fruit or vegetables, products of neighboring haciendas. They started early and are on the way to market. We pass happy families, and sometimes even whole villages are depopulated, for feast days and market days are very attractive to the native inhabitants. Then crowds are seen en route along the highway. There are many poor people in Colombia and many children. They, too, are weighted down, for man, child and beast are alike carriers of freight, and when they are too poor to own a burro or bull they carry on their heads every article they desire to transport. We meet bands of nomads from a great distance carrying every variety of cargo. Some have wicker cages filled with birds of beautiful plumage and gorgeous colors; others have monkeys resting on their heads or perched upon their shoulders. Small children carry chickens and ducks under their arms. Each group is distinctive, except for clothing, which can be more easily defined as rags, but rags patched and repatched in so many places it is difficult to distinguish the original suit pattern. We especially notice one tot, trudging manfully along driving a pig. He is dressed as nature made him, and has not even rags, but seems filled with pride or plantains to such an extent that he bends backward.

We find the plazas well filled with senoritas dressed in airy costumes of varied hue and pattern. Beneath their hats' wide brims one gets an occasional glimpse of laughing roguish eyes shielded by richly decorated fans of exquisite pattern.

ABUSES ALLEGED IN ECUADOR'S SALT SHIPMENT REBATES

Railroad Company Charges That Freight Forwarded by the Government Is Used for Speculative Purposes

PROTEST ENTERED

(Special to the Monitor)
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Between the pressing claims of the Quito and Guayaquil railway and the peremptory demands of the state department in Washington, the people of Ecuador and press of Quito and Guayaquil are showing increasing preoccupation even though the report that the United States was again despatching warships to emphasize its demands, has proved a false alarm.

While the travelling public complains bitterly of the inadequate service of the railroad, and alleges a number of abuses tolerated by the management, such as petty spoliation by subordinates and monopolies of provision supplies and of hotel and express service on the line, bad treatment of both public and laborers as though they belonged to an inferior race, non-payment of just accounts and wages, causing serious interruptions in the traffic through strikes, the railroad company makes grave and definite charges against the government. Contrary to general impression, its claims are not solely based on the subsidy arrears or on services rendered in connection with the transportation of troops and material during the late revolution, but also on certain alleged abuses by the government in the matter of salt shipments over the line.

In a note dated May 10 of this year the railroad management protest vigorously to the minister of public works against the continued use by the government of the railroad for its shipments on a rebate of 50 per cent. This rebate, the company alleges, as provided for by article 20 of the contract dated June 14, 1897 only covers articles for use by the government, while the salt shipped by the government has been used, according to the views of the management, for speculative purposes and is therefore to be regarded as an article of commerce paying full rates. In support of this view it is cited that the company protested in due form against the late President Alfaro's concession of part of the salt monopoly to three individuals or concerns, on the basis of half rates of shipment.

The relations between the government and the railroad have become untenable, as the latter has found it necessary to invoke American official support, which to the public constitutes a threat of armed intervention, while the government apparently has no money to give the claims proper consideration. The situation is very much complicated by the urgent necessity of cleaning up this port and city. Not only is Washington following up the question as closely as it is the railroad claims, having proposed to send a commission to Guayaquil for a thorough inspection of the conditions and an investigation into the merits of the Edmond Colnet scheme, but, owing to the precarious finances of the republic, the estimated outlay of close on to \$10,000,000 gold for the sanitation works and other urgent municipal improvements constitutes a problem the solution of which is being earnestly sought in a French loan, negotiations for which are pending.

hats' wide brims one gets an occasional glimpse of laughing roguish eyes shielded by richly decorated fans of exquisite pattern.

CENTRAL AMERICA COURT OF JUSTICE CHOOSES OFFICERS

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—It is announced that the court of justice of Central America has elected for the current year for president, Dr. Daniel Gutierrez Navas, magistrate for Nicaragua, and for vice-president Don Jose Astua Aguilar, magistrate for Costa Rica. The officers of the tribunal were all reelected, with the exception of Don Francisco Cabezas Gomez, who has been appointed charge d'affaires in Nicaragua and whose place is being filled by Br. Don Hernan Cortes. The nomination of a Costa Rican for vice-president of the court comes as a surprise as it had been thought that the place would be filled by the Guatemalan magistrate, Lie. Don Amgel Bocanegra.

BELIEF OBTAINS PERU'S PRESIDENT WILL CONTINUE

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—Former President Nicolas de Pierola has addressed a manifesto to the Democrats urging them to abstain entirely from the polls in the presidential elections. Senor Billinghurst, one of the presidential candidates, also publishes a manifest announcing his withdrawal from the contest as beneath his dignity, owing to the alleged abuses of the campaign conducted in favor of his rival, Senor Aspilaga. Although the manifesto states that President Leguia has assured him that he will not remain in power one hour beyond the constitutional term, there is a general impression that the elections will be called off and that Senor Leguia will stay President.

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*MAURITANIA, July 2
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Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

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VENEZUELA PROUD OF ITS SHOWING OF GREAT PROSPERITY

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—It is with legitimate pride and gratification that the people point to the expose of national prosperity given in President Gomez's message to Congress. The treasury shows a surplus of \$1,000,000 gold, and the debt fixed in the Washington protocol of 1903 at over \$38,000,000 Venezuelan currency has been reduced to a little over \$2,500,000. A federal school of agriculture recently founded is one of the achievements of the present regime, which proposes to establish similar institutes for the development of the mining and cattle industries, the three forming the principal resources of this republic. According to the balance sheet of March 31 last the national treasury showed a balance of \$5,507,147.50 Venezuelan C. The Spanish debt of nearly \$6,000,000 V. C., was wiped out last February. A commission appointed by Congress last July to examine the claims against the government has reduced these from over \$30,000,000 to less than \$1,000,000 V. C.

"Recently we received the visit of Philander C. Knox, secretary of state of the United States of America," the message goes on to say in its most conspicuous passage. "He came as the representative of the first magistrate of that great republic. We received him with cordial and sincere good will and with the solemnity due to his rank and mission. The government of Venezuela and all circles, social, political, industrial gave the visit all the importance due it. For my part, I wish to declare that I have never had the slightest misgivings about the sovereign freedom of Venezuela. I find sincere good will and cooperation in the history of our relations with the United States, and the visit of Mr. Knox on the eve of the completion of the Panama canal, which is to draw to Central America an extraordinary current of world commerce, is to me a sign of the promotion of yet greater cordiality in those important relations."

URUGUAY FLOUR SENT TO BRAZIL

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORIANOPOLIS, Santa Catharina, Brazil—Large quantities of flour have recently been brought from Uruguay, instead of the Argentine as in the past. It is explained that the change is due to more favorable quotations from the former source, and that it is probably only temporary. The trial of Uruguayan flour excites considerable interest here, as in Uruguay and Argentina, because of the tariff which discriminates heavily in favor of flour from the United States.

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Democrats Plan to Nominate as Convention Is Reopened

MANY DELEGATES LOOK ON W. J. BRYAN AS POLITICAL MOSES

Theorists Who Have Been
Watching Changing Conditions
for Years Hope to
Be Led From Wilderness

Analysing what appears to be the feeling among those in attendance at the national Democratic convention, the writer of the accompanying article dwells particularly on the attitude of different factions for and against Mr. Bryan, and gives his own impressions as to the effects of the Nebraska stand.

BALTIMORE—Probably the theorist, in politics as in everything else, will always be at a disadvantage in the realm of practical things. The theorist who is also practical is not so common as he might be; he seldom appears in politics; yet there are delegates present in Baltimore who are here for the sake of their theory before everything else. Of course, they are on the so-called progressive side of the line. They are almost sure to look to Mr. Bryan as the Moses who, candidate or no candidate, nominee or no nominee, is to lead them out of the wilderness, if anybody is to lead them out.

The Nebraska leader's characteristic speech-figures, as evidenced in his temporary chairmanship speech, so far as this convention is concerned, fit in very naturally with this Mosaic idea of leadership. There are Wilson men who count as real progressives, to be sure, yet they are different. The typical Wilson progressive shows his preferences more as a matter of head than of heart. He is no more like a typical Bryan progressive than a Unitarian is like a Methodist.

Here is where the theorist fits in this great convention business. He has been watching, for years perhaps, the country's changing economic conditions. He has seen—at least he thinks so—the rich man getting richer; the laws being made or interpreted to turn the country's great increase of wealth more and more into the pockets of those who have, and less and less to those who have not. He has seen the times change so that, as he is fond of saying, even a millionaire no longer counts as a rich man; class lines are being sharply drawn by force of circumstances; the old-time democracy of American life gone completely. To such as these this Baltimore convention appeared as a way out.

It involved an absolutely unequalled opportunity to put the Democratic party in sharp contrast to the Republican party to show the Republicans tied hand and foot to the money interests, while the Democrats should be the standard-bearers for the real democracy, the average men of the country, the great mass of little people. To the theorists it is almost a religion that some party—and this year, the Democrats preferably—in view of the opportunity opened by the defeat of progressivism at Chicago—should serve as the organization behind which the thousands of little people, powerless as individuals, might unite and obtain, somehow, a fairer opportunity to share in the country's great and growing wealth than has been possible in these latter decades.

Fervor of the almost religious sort has not been lacking at Baltimore this week. You could have seen it in some argumentative corner of the crowded corridors of the Belvidere; you could have gathered it in a tense comment on the way to or from convention hall or in an occasional outburst from some earnest group over a luncheon table. To such people the keynote speech of the convention was the speech of Mr. Bryan over the temporary chairmanship; to such as these his declarations against "predatory wealth" were as balm; to them he was stating the big idea, the idea that was bigger than either the party of its candidates, he was putting into words the one big problem of the country that calls for settlement through progressivism.

"I am for Bryan first, last and all the time, because I believe what he advocates is right!" There was all the fervor of religion and yet not fanaticism in this tense declaration of a Bryan theorist, fighting for his principles against a group of argumentative opponents that blocked a side corridor of one of the big hotels on the second convention day. "Pure theory," some will say. Others ask: "What chance has a man like that in a big party gathering where politics is a practical matter; where long years of habit have made the personal equation stronger than any mere theory; where delegates are in effect wooden pawns instead of thinking, deliberating representatives; where the real stake is advantage for some group or class and not, as the theorist would have it, the common good of all?"

No wonder the question comes. It is natural enough in a situation where the central feature is, for the most, a shrewd play or battle, and the setting is one of gaiety and thoughtlessness. Yet, after all, the theorist, the idealist, is here. He may be outgeneraled and outvoted, he may be suffering dis-

couragement, but he has been getting himself counted and he has been talking what he thinks is the big idea.

And what have men like this been thinking about the practical side of the convention activities? Without a doubt they have seen it all as merely a great struggle between the country's "big interests," seeking to put the Democratic party under the same bonds as those that won the upper hand at Chicago, and the theorists themselves, standing for the mass of the people, the non-wealthy classes.

They feel that real victory would consist in the naming of only such a candidate as could show himself clear of all alliance with Wall street, untainted with the touch of what Mr. Bryan refers to as "predatory wealth." If the party takes up with leadership of that sort there will be no place in it for the theorists. Whether Mr. Bryan bolts or not their allegiance will be elsewhere. For what they wish is to have the Democratic party throw off all its traditional conservatism and become in fact as well as in name the party of popular progress.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PROGRESSIVES WON BY MR. BRYAN

(Continued from page one)

vention to order. He asked the delegates to be seated and told the police to clear the aisles. Judge Parker, after waiting a full minute, took a megaphone and appealed to the delegates to assist in clearing the aisles.

"The delegates are in order but a very considerable portion of the audience is not," finally shouted Mr. Parker. This had the required effect and the invocation was then given.

As soon as the prayer was ended the minority report of the credentials committee, dealing with the South Dakota contests, was submitted. It recommended the seating of the Wilson delegates in the place of the Clark men placed on the roll by the committee. The mention of Mr. Wilson's name in the committee report was the signal for a round of hand clapping.

W. M. Crane of Texas said: "We always cast our votes for the Democrat, whether from Missouri, Nebraska or New York. Texas Democrats believe in the commandment 'Thou shalt not steal.'" He then declared that the seating of the Clark men from South Dakota would be robbery pure and simple. T. J. Knox of Minnesota insisted on making a speech despite cat calls and shouts for an immediate vote and horn blowing. When Mr. Knox concluded, Theodore E. Bell of California was recognized to speak for the majority report. It was announced that he would occupy only five minutes, but the delegates did not seem anxious to listen to him, and Mr. Parker was obliged to ask the delegates to give him a hearing.

Mr. Bell was not a member of the committee and there was evident resentment in the ranks of the Wilson men against the Clark argument. Mr. Bell contended the rights of the people of a state should be protected. He declared that there was no question the Clark men had the majority in the primaries and charged the Wilson men with having "resorted to sharp practices." Mr. Bell alleged that three men were present on an alleged Clark ticket in South Dakota who "never existed." "They were the John Does of the Wilson movement," shouted Mr. Bell.

A roar of anger went up from the New Jersey delegation and there were shouts of "tell the truth," from various parts of the hall. From a position on the front of the stage former Governor Blanchard shouted: "I challenge that statement and demand the gentleman state the facts." Mr. Bell tried to continue his speech but a dozen men were on their feet in various parts of the house demanding he yield to questions.

Former Governor Blanchard of Louisiana said: "We must decide here on the merits of the controversy, and if such a decision is made the Wilson delegates must be seated here."

Yells of "vote, vote" came from all over the hall when Joseph Bell of Indiana, chairman of the committee on credentials, started to speak. He declared that Mr. Clark received 65 per cent of the votes, while Mr. Wilson received only 35 per cent.

Demonstration Starts

Governor Brewer of Mississippi got the floor and demanded that "the Democrats of South Dakota have a chance to vote at the primaries."

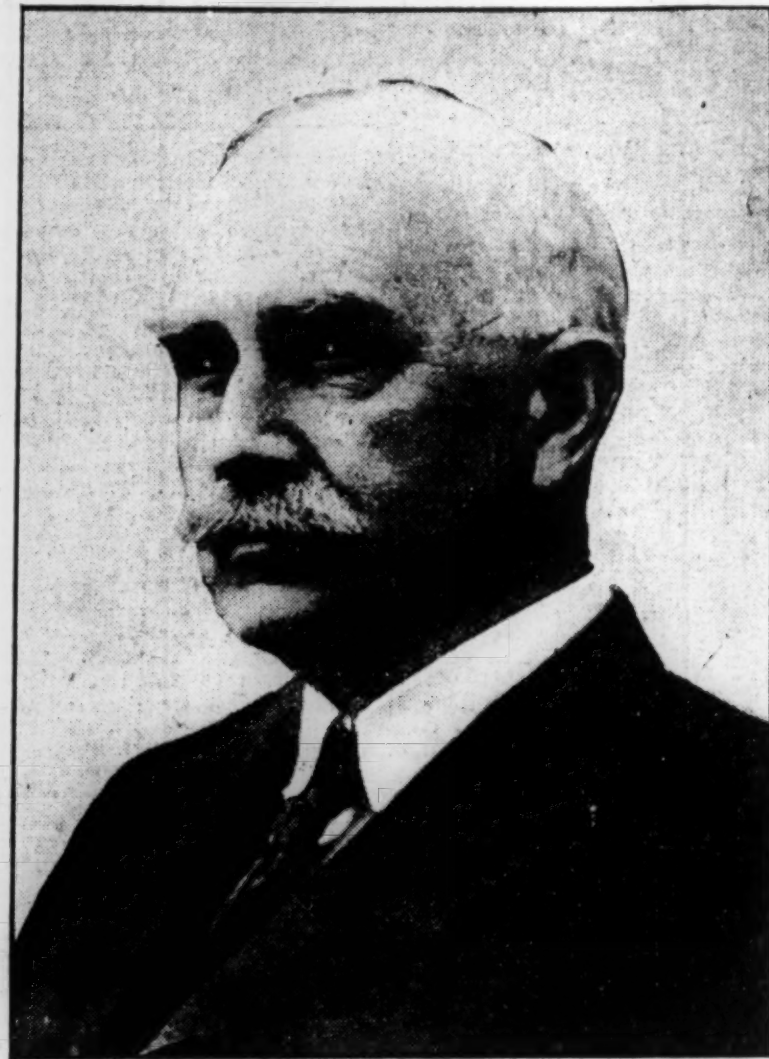
"They did and a majority declared in favor of Champ Clark," was the reply.

Governor Blanchard of Louisiana demanded whether it was not a fact that two of three tickets used in South Dakota were not labeled Wilson-Bryan Democracy. Before Mr. Bell could answer the galleries started a demonstration.

A score of pictures of the New Jersey Governor were shoved up on canvas and the cheer spread through the galleries like wildfire. For a few minutes the delegates sat still and let the galleries have it. Then Pennsylvania and Minnesota jumped up and were followed by New Jersey, Iowa, Michigan and other delegations where the sentiment for the New Jersey Governor was strong.

A big blue banner with a crescent

OHIO CANDIDATE WHO DECLARES HE HAS NOT WITHDRAWN FROM CONTEST



JUDSON HARMON

moon on it had appeared in the aisle and just when it seemed a real Wilson demonstration was coming the Missouri delegation broke out for Clark. A big red banner of "Champ Clark Our Next President" was raised.

A delegate tried to tear the Missouri standard loose for a parade but policemen forcibly interfered. Then when the bluecoats' backs were turned the delegates went right ahead and yanked it up. New Jersey followed suit.

The Underwood men from Alabama then broke into the game and their big blue banner was started down the aisle. Every state delegation was now participating in some way in the demonstration excepting New York whose 90 delegates sat passively in their seats.

Mr. Murphy, in the middle of the delegation, was meditatively chewing gum with a bored look.

The Wilson delegates from New Jersey carried out fish poles on which they fastened pictures of Mr. Wilson, and waved them over the heads of the crowds.

The demonstration was assuming the proportions of a college rally with the rival camps sending back and forth cheers for their favorites. Chairman Parker stood toying with his gavel and the band in the gallery was playing.

The lengthy session of last night was reflected in the delegates today. The usual congestion in the corridors of the hotel did not materialize until long after the usual hour and when the doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock there was only a handful of delegates and spectators at the main doors and none at the side entrances.

Because of a belief that the convention was certain to reach the nominating stage today the street peddlers did a thriving business in flags and pennants. Each delegate supplied himself with at least one pennant bearing the name and picture of his favorite candidate so that when the time arrived to make the noise he would have the ammunition ready. In addition big banners were smuggled into the hall and hidden in places where they could be easily produced when the moment came.

In anticipation of a lively as well as a protracted session the delegates also armed themselves with a large supply of noise-producing instruments such as rattles, horns and the like. It was too hot to cheer steadily and many of the delegates who had been through the hour and a half at Denver four years ago were profiting by that experience. There were more women on hand today than since the convention met.

This was due to reports that there would be plenty of oratory of the old fashioned type in putting the candidate in nomination. The officials who were in a position to know just how long the nominating and second speechmaking would be said it would last more than five hours.

There was the ever-present hope, however, that most of the orators would out short their speeches in order that the real test might be reached early.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, was one of the early arrivals. She was the guest of local friends, and was given a seat directly back of the speakers stand and many of the wives of the Democratic leaders were presented to her while the hall slowly filled up.

By 11:15 the galleries were well filled, but less than 200 delegates were in their seats. Three women who plumped themselves down in the front row of seats reserved for delegates from Missouri embarrassed the sergeant-at-arms.

They positively refused to move unless they were given seats "as good as these." The officials finally sent for a Baltimore policeman, but the three women refused to obey him either for half an hour. Finally, under threats of being removed by force they retired.

FOSS MEN AT LOSS HOW TO PLACE NAME BEFORE CONVENTION

BALTIMORE—When the Massachusetts men went into the convention hall today they were in some uncertainty as to how Governor Foss' name would get before the convention, in spite of the all-day discussion of the proposition submitted Wednesday after the arrival in Baltimore of Sherman L. Whipple, the Boston lawyer, who came to have a look at the situation at close range in the interests of the Governor.

The rumor was current around the Massachusetts headquarters last evening that the Governor's friends were not making the headway they had hoped, and that the Governor had given up the idea of coming to Baltimore while the convention is on; but Major Green of his staff, who has been laboring in his interests with the Massachusetts delegates, declared that the governor would surely arrive today and that his name would be placed before the convention.

The delegation will be bound to stick by Speaker Clark on the first ballot, of course; that is conceded by all, in view of the primary results. But if a break comes and the Clark alignment seems to be breaking up the plan is to have a number of the Massachusetts delegation announce the shift of that delegation to Governor Foss, presumably so opportunely that it can pick up votes as the roll is called.

It looks like a far cry to success on any such basis, even if the Governor's friends succeed in getting Mr. Whipple in a position to make what will be in effect a nominating speech. On top of this the Massachusetts men were inclined last evening to accept as fact the report that the Clark men, negotiating to get their candidate his necessary two thirds convention vote on the second ballot, would find the Wilson men voting for Bryan. All this, it is said, makes things look rather dubious for Governor Foss.

VESSELS BOUND TO EUROPE CROWDED

Transatlantic passenger travel eastward is well under way. Four steamers will sail from Boston between next Friday and next Tuesday, all of which are booked to their capacity. The Cestrian sails Friday for London, the Devonian Saturday for Liverpool, the Celtic also Saturday for Mediterranean ports and the Arabic Tuesday for Liverpool. Not a first class ticket can be obtained on any of these vessels, and only a few second class remain ungold on the Arabic.

REBUILDING CHURCH TO BEGIN

Rebuilding the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, which was partially destroyed by fire in March, will begin about the middle of July. It is expected that the edifice will be ready for services early in the fall. The building will be larger and better adapted to modern conditions. The work will cost \$35,000.

ART EXCHANGE UTILIZED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Exhibits in many departments of the Desert museum are to be increased and improved, according to Dr. James E. Talmage, who returned recently from an extended trip to the East, during which he attended the convention of the American Association of Museums held in New York. Arrangements have been made for a number of exchanges with eastern museums.

PLATFORM IN HANDS OF W. J. BRYAN AND SENATOR O'GORMAN

BALTIMORE—William J. Bryan won another victory from Tammany today when he and Senator O'Gorman of New York were chosen to write every word of the entire platform. They began work at 11 o'clock, upon adjournment of the resolutions sub-committee. At 4 o'clock this afternoon they will show their anti-boss, anti-Tammany draft to the sub-committee and at 7 o'clock tonight have it adopted by the whole committee. It will be presented tomorrow to the convention.

Mr. Bryan completely routed the Murphy-Sullivan-Taggart combination by strategic moves in the sub-committee. When the 11 members met at 10 o'clock this morning they discussed the rough draft plans. Then Senator Culberson of Texas proposed that Bryan and O'Gorman be entrusted with the composition work for the sub-committee. It went through at once. Bryan and O'Gorman were then told to get down to business immediately. They did so at once. They are writing their own ideas of progressivism to the last degree, just as they please.

Senator O'Gorman is considered almost as progressive as Mr. Bryan, but the latter is expected to dominate. Tammany has little solace in Senator O'Gorman's partnership with Mr. Bryan. The Tammany platform is discarded. It will receive only due consideration by the two platform composers.

Senator Kern, chairman of the resolutions committee, was unable to attend the meeting today. The other nine members of the sub-committee decided against having any more persons with platform ideas appear today for hearings. They decided that Messrs. Bryan and O'Gorman should be trusted with the whole job. Other members of the general and sub-committee wished to join in the convention proceedings, and Messrs. Bryan and O'Gorman were left alone to dictate every plank.

Tonight it is said the Bryan-O'Gorman draft will be adopted by the general committee with little opposition.

UNIT RULE DEFEATED BY VOTE OF 565 TO 491; GAINS FOR MR. WILSON

BALTIMORE—There were two sessions of the Democratic national convention Wednesday, the first beginning at noon and the second at 8 o'clock in the evening. At noon there was but a brief period devoted to business, an agreement to postpone work until the committees were ready to report. The remainder of the daytime session was then given over to hearing speakers from various sections of the country. The features of the committee work were the agreement by the rules committee to recommend Senator-Elect Ollie James of Kentucky for permanent chairman, and by the resolutions committee to report the party platform for adoption after the nomination of candidates. These were looked upon as victories for William J. Bryan, as he had favored the latter, and as Mr. James is a close personal friend of the Nebraskaan.

The feature of the whole day's session, however, was the victory of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in breaking the unit rule, or rather in preventing its adoption. This came when, at the evening session, it was moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report. The latter favored the unit rule. The vote was: Yeas, 565; nays, 491-3. The unit rule was thus abrogated in all states where the state laws are not mandatory on the subject.

This decision had the effect of giving Governor Wilson 18 votes from Ohio and may cause a break in other delegations. A chorus of hisses greeted the announcement of Senator Stone that Missouri, Champ Clark's state, cast 20 votes against the minority report, which would favor the Wilson forces. Seven Missouri delegates voted aye.

A round of cheers swept the hall as Mr. Bryan's home state, Nebraska, voted solid 16 ayes for the Wilson report. Georgia, Underwood's state, voted 28 "no"—solid. Ohio, Harmon's state, voted 20½ yes, 25 no, absent 2½.

New Jersey, Wilson's state, voted 24 yes, 4 no.

As the clerk called New York, delegates rose in their places and watched Charles F. Murphy as he rose to make the announcement: "New York votes 90 no," he said, and there was a chorus of hisses and cheers.

Senator Williams of Mississippi, in advocating the minority report, said:—"If you adopt the majority report you will do the most dangerous thing that it is in your power to do. And when you get through doing it, you might as well quit your talk about popular government and referring matters back to the people."

The talking continued until 10:56 p. m., when the roll was ordered called. The whole debate had turned upon the situation in Ohio, where nine congressional districts instructed their 18 delegates for Mr. Wilson, and where the Democratic state convention, controlled by the Harmon forces, adopted a resolution binding the state delegation to vote as a unit

according to the dictates of the majority of the delegates. This majority was for Mr. Harmon.

The night session saw a Wilson demonstration that lasted for 33 minutes. This came in the unit rule debate.

It was believed that efforts were making generally to placate Mr. Bryan. This was especially true regarding the offer of the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Bryan refused to serve, but recommended Senator Kern of Indiana, who was chosen. In refusing Mr. Bryan said:

"There is a decided possibility that this committee may not be a unit in its recommendations to this convention. I myself desire to reserve freedom of action. It is a certainty that there will be propositions made to this committee which I cannot assent to. This committee might decide that some of these should be incorporated in the platform. So far as I am concerned I have no choice for chairman and I will not personally assume that responsibility because as a member of the committee I can make my fight for principles for which I stand and if defeated here can reserve the right to carry the fight on to the floor of the convention and before the voters of the United States."

ROOSEVELT MEN FIND BAY STATE PRIMARY BLOCKS THIRD PARTY

Mr. Roosevelt's third party adherents in Massachusetts foresee an obstacle in the direct nomination law which they believe will prevent them from holding primaries this fall and one of the subjects discussed today at the Roosevelt headquarters, 15 State street, was how to elect as many progressives as possible. They will not be allowed to hold primaries, the Roosevelt men say, since they are a new organization and not yet a political party within the meaning of the law.

Two different methods of procedure were advanced today. One way, said to be favored generally by those who expect to be candidates for the Legislature, is that progressives enter the Republican caucus and compete against the Republican candidates for the nomination. Then, if the progressive is successful in the primaries, he would run at the election as the Republican candidate with the designation "progressive" attached.

This procedure would be resorted to only in those districts where it was felt that the progressive had a good prospect of carrying the primaries.

The other plan is for all members of the progressive party to stay away from the primaries and to nominate candidates by petition. This was the plan to be followed in districts supposed to be strongly Republican.

That the Roosevelt men are determined to place a full state ticket in opposition to the regular Republican and Democratic tickets at the state election this fall is apparent from the talk at headquarters today. It was said that the plea of Charles Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, and other leading Taft men that the progressives and Republicans get together and work for a Republican majority in the Legislature was an indication that the Taft men were apprehensive of the strength to be developed by the Roosevelt party.

A committee consisting of members of the last Legislature which was appointed by Grafton D. Cushing, speaker, to take charge of the Republican activities in the representative districts expects to hold its first formal meeting on Monday at the rooms of the Republican state committee, 18 Tremont street.

It is understood that one of the subjects to be discussed is that of a truce with the progressives by which both factions may unite so far as choosing members to the Legislature is concerned. No date has been set for the mass meeting of Republicans of the state to ratify the renomination of President Taft. It will be held in July, it is understood, at the Point of Pines, Revere. An effort is being made by Charles F. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, to have Governor Hadley of Missouri as the chief speaker.

Inasmuch as the split Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention failed to choose a national committeeman to succeed Senator Crane it is the opinion of members of the Republican state committee that such election now devolves upon this committee. Consequently the politicians look to see Mr. Crane reelected.

In Democratic political circles reports are current that Col. William A. Gaston of Boston is preparing to announce himself a candidate for United States senator to succeed Mr. Crane. Mayor Fitzgerald has already entered the lists.

Mr. Gaston has twice been the candidate of the Democrats for Governor. He served as Democratic national committeeman from Massachusetts and has taken an active part in Democratic campaigns for a score of years.

CENTRAL CHURCH PASTOR QUILTS

The Rev. John Hopkins Denison, minister of Central Congregational church, Newbury and Berkeley streets, who is in Vienna, has sent his resignation to the church.

"ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN" BADGES

CHICAGO—"Roosevelt and Bryan" badges have made their appearance in Chicago. Several hundred of them have been distributed to suburban train passengers.

CLARK DELEGATES WIN TWO CONTESTS

BALTIMORE—Completing its work shortly after the national convention assembled Wednesday night, the credentials committee agreed to endorse the findings of the Democratic national committee in all contested delegate cases except those from South Dakota and the District of Columbia. In both these cases the Clark forces succeeded in seating their instructed delegates.

Two minority reports were decided upon. In the Illinois contest, where the Roger C. Sullivan delegates were seated 40 to 10, Harry T. Creswell, the California member, reserved the right to present a minority report in favor of the Carter Harrison faction.

In the South Dakota contest, where the findings of the national committee were reversed 28 to 23, P. H. Martin of Wisconsin asked all of those voting for the losing Wilson delegates to join him in a report that would carry the fight to the floor of the convention.

In the three-cornered District of Columbia contest, the uninstructed delegation held by National Committeeman Newman, which had been recognized by the national committee as unelected and the "Costello delegation" instructed for Clark was endorsed. A vote on the three delegations resulted as follows: For Costello delegation 22; for Newman delegation 12; for Darr delegation 3.

MR. ISMAY NOT BLAMED FOR SPEED

LONDON—Interrupting Sir Robert Finley, who was speaking for the Seamen and Firemen's Union at the board of trade Titanic inquiry today, Lord Mersey, the chairman, endorsed Managing Director Ismay's contention that he had not interfered with the navigation of the lost liner. Lord Mersey said he was satisfied that Mr. Ismay had not instructed the Titanic's officers to make a speed record.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TIDY ONE-PIECE MORNING GOWN

Dimity with trimming of embroidered banding

THE one-piece morning gown that can be slipped on easily, yet is dainty and attractive in effect, is what every busy woman wants. This one is so simple that it can be quickly and readily made and at the same time it is smart. It includes the side closing that is a feature of the season and the neck can be made square or slightly higher and finished with a collar, while the sleeves allow desirable variety. In the illustration they are made in three-quarter length gathered into bands, but they can be cut shorter and finished with rolled over cuffs if preferred.

The skirt is a six-gored one and the back gore can be either gathered or arranged to form a box-pleat.

This gown is made of dimity with trimming of embroidered banding. Lawns, batistes and all simple materials of the kind are appropriate, with trimming either of embroidery or lace or of contrasting material.

Scalloped edges are being much used and the blouse, made as indicated in the small front view, with collar, cuffs and front edges scalloped and either buttoned or bound would be very pretty. A great many shades of red on white are being much used. A pretty effect could be obtained by using white lawn, dotted or striped with rose and scalloped with the same color.

For the medium size, the gown will require 7 yards of material 27, 3 1/4 yards 36 or 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards of banding. The skirt at the lower edge measures two yards.

The pattern 7448, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



BEADED BELTS ARE BEAUTIFUL

Much favored by women of fashion

BEADED belts take the lead among the pretty ornaments for women. Those seen in the shops are wonderfully beautiful; but they can easily be copied at home. They are worked on the material that matches your newest dress, skirt or blouse, and are particularly charming when several shades of the same color are chosen for the decoration of the belt. Shaded beads are the latest novelty. They can be bought in all colors and cost but little.

A shaped belt 4 inches wide decorated in a conventional design with these shaded wooden beads makes an accompaniment for the plain tailored suit that is altogether fascinating, says the Philadelphia North American.

Cut the material matching your skirt over a fitted girdle pattern, leaving 1 inch on each side, and at the ends to be turned in. Mark the edge of the belt with a white basting thread and trace the design on with chalk. Be sure the belt is the exact size of your waist before you begin beading; then bring the thread through from the wrong side with a knot tied in the end, and start the beading by threading several beads on the needle and fastening them down by passing the needle through the material in a slanting direction. Repeat, covering the design, unless you are using rather large beads, when they must be sewed on one at a time.

Wooden and Tuscan beads make a pretty combination.

After the design is filled in, sew a row of beads around the basting thread to make the outline of the belt; then

line the belt with silk or satin, and if the material is very thin, interline it with a piece of heavy muslin.

You can make odd ornaments that serve to conceal the hooks which fasten the belt by covering cloth covered buttons with beads. From the center of the buttons hang two strings of fine beads one or two inches long, with a larger bead at the end of each. If you are clever at such things, you can make many curious little ornaments of beads for this purpose.

The artistically inclined girl will like to embroider herself a belt in the soft oriental colorings. Wooden beads combining all the rich colors of the far east intermingled with small gold ones are sewed to China or Japanese silk or crepe-looking mummy cloth.

Gold and silver beads look well on almost any colored costume; but if your dress is gray, there is nothing more attractive than a belt embroidered with cut steel beads. Jet beads are effective on gowns of black material. Iridescent beads of glass combined with small gold beads are charming for the girdle of your evening gowns. This may be as elaborate as you wish, the beads being placed very close to give the appearance of an encrusted design.

A large gold or crystal bead looks well sewed at the point of a leaf or in the center of any design.

Crystal beads on white ribbon are delightful for belts to wear with the lingerie frock. These bead belts can be made to order and sold at a good profit if you would turn your needlework to account as a means of making some pin money.

ONE-PIECE FROCK IS GAINING

Separate guimpes and how they need attention

THE tailored street costume is not likely to have things as much its own way this summer as it usually does, according to a New York Sun writer. The one-piece frock is gaining more and more vogue for street wear during recent seasons and now such frocks in silk, in light weight wool, in linen and even in the thinner cottons are accepted as correct for such use where once they would have seemed odd and out of place.

The custom means increased comfort, for a coat and skirt costume with separate blouse, even when made of very light weight wool or of silk, is warmer than a frock of light material, but it is one that may easily be abused, and already some of the summer toilettes seen upon our streets make one long for the old days of the inevitable tailored suit and shirt waist.

The trouble most often lies in the excessive shortness of the sleeves, usually supplemented by extreme looseness at the throat, the inexpensive, ready-made frocks being prone to these foibles. Of course it is an easy matter to wear a guimpe with such a frock, a guimpe that will supply little undersleeves as well as chemisette or collar. Every shop shows such guimpes in great and pleasing variety.

Once upon a time, and it was not long ago, it was practically impossible to buy ready made a separate guimpe well cut, carefully finished and made of dainty materials, but we have changed all that. Now one may have a guimpe with high neck or low neck, long sleeves or short

sleeves, made like a complete under blouse with waistband—a type to be recommended for its fitting qualities—or running down to a point below the bust line and held down there by elastic or tape, or merely cut like a little yoke and collar, to be adjusted and secured as the wearer chooses.

These last are treacherous things unless they are for wear with an over blouse coming quite up to the base of the throat and leaving only the guimpe collar exposed, and most difficult to anchor securely.

All of these kinds of guimpes are made in both fine and cheap materials and perhaps the most satisfactory for general use is the guimpe of dotted or plain net, fine enough to be pretty but not so fragile that it will not stand frequent washing or cleansing.

Where the guimpe of a summer frock may be made adjustable without injury to the appearance of the bodice it is well to have it so, and it is better still to have at least two guimpes made for the one frock, so that one may always be fresh.

The ready made guimpes, even when very well made in other respects, are never well boned and are not carefully arranged as far as the fastenings in the back are concerned. These faults should be remedied at once. Hooks and eyes or buttons and loops are often too large and too far apart. Gaping spaces are untidily rectified by fancy pins, put in carelessly, pulling the collar awry, tearing out the material. Collar supports are put in according to some gen-

TRIED RECIPES

WALNUT AND HOMINY CROQUETTES

COOK in a double boiler, one cup hominy with one quart of milk and teaspoon salt for three hours; remove from the fire and add one saltspoon pepper and one well beaten egg; mix well and set aside to cool; mold into croquettes; brush over with well beaten egg, then dip into crushed walnut meats and fry in smoking hot fat; drain and serve hot.

CHOCOLATE NUT PUDDING

Mix a cup of soft bread crumbs with two cups scalded milk, then add one cup chopped nuts, dash of salt, well beaten yolks of two eggs, three quarters cup sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, two squares chocolate (melted), stiffly beaten whites of two eggs and one table-spoon cream; mix carefully and bake in moderate oven for half an hour; serve with whipped and sweetened cream.

GERMAN NUT LOAF

Sift together four cups of flour, four heaping teaspoons baking powder, half cup sugar, teaspoon salt, one cup chopped walnuts, one cup raisins, one egg well beaten and two cups milk; mix well together and put in buttered pans and allow to stand 20 minutes; bake in moderate oven 45 minutes. Serve in thin slices with butter.

RUSSIAN NUT ROCKS

Cream three quarters cup butter with one and a half cups brown sugar, beat in yolks of three eggs, then add one cup chopped walnut meats, one cup chopped fresh coconut, one and a half cups seeded raisins, one teaspoon cinnamon, three teaspoons cloves; dissolve half teaspoon soda in warm water; sift three cups flour and one teaspoon baking powder together; add half cup warm milk; add to first part; then stir in beaten whites of three eggs; drop from spoon several inches apart on buttered tin; bake in quick oven.

HICKORYNUT CAKE

Cream one and a half cups sugar, half cup butter, then add three quarters cup milk, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, whites of four eggs well beaten, one teaspoon vanilla extract and one cup broken hickorynut meats; turn into buttered and floured cake tin and bake.

HICKORYNUT CANAPES

Cut bread into slices a quarter inch thick, then with a small biscuit cutter stamp into neat circles; fry them in hot fat or saute in butter until they are a golden brown; pound in a mortar a pint shelled hickorynut meats, moisten with a little sweet cream and season with salt and cayenne. When reduced to a thick paste spread on the prepared bread, dust thickly with grated cheese and cook in quick oven until crisp and brown.

CHESTNUT SOUFFLE

Boil a pint of shelled chestnuts in salted water until tender; drain, remove skins and rub through sieve; cream together a half cup sugar and four table-spoons butter; add chestnut paste, the beaten yolks of four eggs, half cup bread crumbs, one cup milk, the juice and grated rind of one lemon; beat together thoroughly, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs; turn into a buttered mold and bake 20 minutes; serve with cream and sugar.—San Francisco Call.

WORTH KNOWING

Damp shoes may be given a high polish in a few seconds if a drop or two of paraffin oil be added to the blacking. This also prevents the leather from cracking.

Condensed or evaporated milk will keep longer if the two holes made to pour out of are sealed by shaking the can until a bubble forms over each opening.

When melting chocolates for cake-filling, if the inside of the pan is first rubbed with a little butter, it keeps the chocolate from sticking to the pan and prevents waste when removing it.—Mother's Magazine.

RASPBERRY JAM

Take a pound of sugar—or, better still, a pound and a quarter—to each pound of fruit. Macerate the raspberries for three or four hours in powdered sugar. Then put them into a preserving pan with half the sugar, and cook them on a quick fire. When the raspberries have melted, pour the whole on a rather fine sieve, so that the extremely small seeds cannot pass through. Rub them through the sieve with a wooden spoon. Put the pulp back into the preserving pan with the other half of the sugar. Boil up quickly until the jam has attained a suitable consistence. Take the pan off the fire, allow to cool and pour into pots.—Ladies World.

ROBES OF TOWELING

Bath robes of Turkish toweling in the soft colors, combined with white, are quite as pretty as they are practical. They come in most attractive styles.—Newark News.

eral idea and without the faintest relation to the requirements of the individual neck; are put in too often with a view to economy of time and effort and supports rather than with conscientious attempt to secure a well fitted and tidy collar.

HAVE DAINTY SASH CURTAINS

May be of muslin, net or ribbon and lawn

DO not have commonplace curtains in your new house, and if you have a cozy little bungalow in the country, dress the windows with the daintiest sash curtains you can make.

By sash curtains I mean the little half curtains that cover the lower sash of your windows and are suspended by a brass rod or a wooden lath.

Fresh looking little curtains are made of white book muslin. At the top is a broad hem having a casing as its base through which the rod passes, and directly under this is sewed a strip of wide lace insertion. This is also used just above the hem at the bottom.

Almost unlimited are the designs you can produce if you are fond of crocheting, says the Philadelphia North American.

A simple but delightfully dainty set of curtains may be made of plain or narrow barred swiss with a wide hem run in the bottom and coarse crocheted lace at the top. Choose a lace pattern that has points on one side, and at the end of each sew a little brass ring that will slip easily over the rod.

Wash silk is splendid for sash curtains. Choose only plain light colors and white, and trim them with either points of crocheted lace or lace insertions.

These can be made rather elaborate, if you wish, by setting in medallions of lace along the lower border or wide hem.

Crocheted medallions having the Irish lace patterns, but done with rather coarse thread, are most effective. Apply them to the silk with small stitches, cutting away the silk under the lace, and turn back the raw edges, hemming it neatly on the wrong side.

It is possible to make this crocheted lace of colored thread if you wish to match the color of your curtains; but

always remember that white or pale ecru curtains are best for all windows.

The combination of ribbon and lawn makes dainty curtains. The ribbon may be white or a pale shade of blue, the lawn white. Cut strips of lawn six inches wide; that, with two-inch wide ribbon, will cover the window and allow a little fullness. Sew the ribbon and lawn in alternating strips, having lawn on the outer edge, and in the center of each lawn strip set a small round, oval or diamond-shaped medallion.

A plain hem finishes the lower edge, and at the top small brass rings are sewed on at each joining point of lawn and ribbon.

Ecru net gathered to a wide band of ecru lace insertion at the top makes really handsome sash curtains. The insertion is plain across the window, so that the pattern of the lace can be seen plainly. Turn the net in at the top twice to form a narrow hem and gather it on plain, or run a gathering thread along the raw edge and after sewing the net to the insertion stitch over this a very narrow insertion of beading that will effectually conceal any raw edges. The net must be twice the width of the window, in order to get the proper fullness, and finished with a wide hem.

Cotton voile made up with a plain deep hem, and either on this or just above it a stencil design, makes charming short curtains for the windows in a summer bungalow.

The stencil work on these matches that used on long curtains of denim, burial or other heavy material, on the floor rug, table cover, etc., if that is the mode of decoration used.

These may be made in color to match the color scheme of the room, or they may be of white with colored borders.

BORN HOSTESS MAKES FRIENDS

Solicitous for the happiness of others

THE "born hostess," writes a contributor to the Chicago Inter Ocean, is always simple and natural in manner, whether she is dispensing hospitality in a cottage or a palace. She shows her friends plainly that she is glad to see them, and she takes the time to pay each one a little individual attention. Of course I am speaking of a comparatively small gathering. At a very large reception or ball or anything of that kind, it would be impossible to single out each individual guest in this way, and all the hostess can do is to give each person a cordial greeting and pay a little extra attention to her special friends or the guests of honor, if there be any.

The "born hostess" is the only woman who has a natural gift for making friends, who knows exactly how to cope tactfully with unforeseen emergencies and who is unselfish enough to place a higher value on the pleasure of her guests than on her own whims. The "born hostess" may not have been born with all these qualities at all; she may only have been taught these things by a wise mother. The very selfish woman never makes a good hostess, for she is wrapped up in her own pleasure and never takes the trouble to ask anybody but her own special friends, and she never perceives that for lack of attention some of her guests are being neglected.

Because you must live simply or your means are very modest is no good reason why you should deprive yourself entirely of the pleasures of entertaining. There are few things in the world as valuable as friends, and one of the best ways to

make friends is to offer our acquaintances hospitality. Even the busiest housewife can find time occasionally to ask a friend in for a cup of tea and a bread and butter sandwich or a bit of cake, even if circumstances forbid her to indulge in anything more pretentious.

Don't be afraid to ask a friend to dinner because you cannot serve everything in the most fashionable manner. I have attended some charming little informal dinners and luncheons given by friends who kept no servants at all. Of course, entertaining in this way without a maid requires a skillful management to have things pass off smoothly, but it can be done without much difficulty if everything is already prepared when the guests arrive and needs only to be placed on the table. The salad and dessert should be put on the sideboard before the guests come in the dining room, and all the knives, forks and spoons that will be required should be on the dinner table so as to make things as easy for the hostess as possible.

When a maid is kept, naturally such hospitality is very much easier, especially if she is well trained.

It is not at all difficult to teach a servant to wait on table properly, if one is only willing to take the trouble. First show her how to set the table. She should be taught that everything must be passed at the left side of the person who is being served, and she should pass all plates of soup, fish, meat, etc., on a small tray, and before the dessert is served the crumbs should be removed from the tablecloth with a crumb tray and scraper.

FURNISHINGS FOR THE PORCH

Modern living room for several months

THE porch has come to play a big part in the American home. Sensible wives and mothers are utilizing it from early spring to late autumn, practically turning their families out-of-doors during that period. And why not? The veranda makes an acceptable living-room, dining room and—yes—bedroom.

With this growing interest in life in the open, comes the question of how best to furnish the porch so that it will have a "livable" look. Flimsy furnishings are anything but a wise investment, for changes of weather, dampness, sunlight and hard usage generally must be taken into account, says a Pictorial Review writer.

First, there are floor coverings to be considered. Rugs of either hempen or grass fiber are unquestionably the best for this purpose. Their cheapness, good wearing qualities and the fact that they are a natural product combine to make them peculiarly appropriate.

There ought, of course, to be some protection against the sun, for most porches that are at all sizable receive, during some portion of the day, an overabundance of its strong rays. Awnings are available, as well as the blinds of Venetian style. These are made of wooden slats an inch and a half or two inches in width, which can be raised, by means of a roller top, to any height desired. As the slats can be tipped at any angle, the sun is effectively excluded, without, however, depriving the porch of needed ventilation. These blinds are made to order in any size specified. For veranda use, painted, soft wood is the usual material employed.

Willow, rattan and similar materials

are most fitting for porch furniture. Like the fiber rugs, they, too, breathe the spirit of out-of-doors. "Grass" chairs, tables, settees, stools and baskets can be purchased to harmonize with the grass floor covering in brown and green. A practical table was noted recently that seemed to have been designed especially with porch necessities in mind. It had four legs, a round top, and a lower shelf built up at the sides to form a basket. Incidentally this basket provided a convenient receptacle for sewing, reading matter and odds and ends.

Willow is always pleasing and in good taste. Among other attractive pieces of porch furniture in this material are a chair with a wide arm on one side and a deep pocket for magazines or work on the other; an extension lounge chair, with a foot-rest; a hooded sun-chair, a hanging flower basket, and a most serviceable table, whose capacity can be increased by side shelves attached to the top by a chain arrangement.

There has been an evolution in hammock making, resulting in the manufacture of that most satisfactory of all porch furnishings—the bed hammock. A rope laced frame or bed-spring, with tufted mattress, wind shield, and a plentiful supply of cushions. The commonest material used is either white or khaki canvas, and the standard size is six feet long and 30 inches wide.

A good wall pocket, or, rather, a collection of pockets, tied or nailed to some convenient support is something that ought not to be forgotten in fitting out the porch. A manufactured pocket, seen in a metropolitan store lately, was of

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CRETONE PUT UNDER GLASS

This makes pretty and inexpensive tray

THE shops are full of really beautiful and inexpensive trays, but you can, if you wish, improve on them and add a touch of individuality to them that will make them distinctively yours.

Consider first the tray of cretone, under glass, with a wicker or wooden frame. Don't buy just any tray because it strikes your fancy, but have a piece of the same cretone or china that you use for your summer hangings made into a tray. It will then become an integral part of your scheme of house decoration.

If you do cross-stitch—and who does not nowadays—you can make the most alluring sort of a tray. Begin by putting your initials in the middle. Add a stiff bouquet or orange tree at each side, and a basket of flowers with a daisy bird above and a cluster of rose buds beneath. Then measure carefully and work a border of rosebuds or oranges and leaves all around. The work should be done on hand woven linen, creamy in color and you must choose your colors to match the color scheme of the room where it is to be used. Then have this finished piece framed in mahogany or green enamel molding and add copper or brass handles. It will be something which every one will exclaim over and which your children and grandchildren will cherish.

A very effective tray may be made by putting one of the fine Japanese stencils over a piece of golden yellow or deep blue khaki canvas, a yard long and nearly as wide, with two large and eight small pockets.

grass cloth and framing the whole thing in a piece of dark oak, rubbed down to a soft wax finish. Japanese stencils may be had at any good Japanese store and their cost is small.

For general use in the dining room a very handsome tray of mahogany framed a piece of white linen on which had been embroidered an elaborate monogram. The work was done in solid and seed stitch and the design was round. So was the tray. A tray of this kind would make a good wedding present. It certainly would be an inexpensive one.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FITTING A SKIRT

I have found the following the easiest way to get a ready made skirt to fit around the hips, writes a contributor to Needlecraft. Choose a skirt three inches smaller than your waist measure, take off the band, cut a band the length of your own skirt binding, allowing for placket and turning in at the ends, cut the skirt off at the top to fit your waist, put on the band, and you will have a well fitting skirt with little trouble, and without the expense of professional "alteration."

TO SLICE BREAD

Turn the loaf upside down, and you will find that you can cut thinner and more even slices, says an exchange.

Jean Jacques Rousseau's Second Centenary

Facts About Career of Man Who Was Principal Author of the World Drama in Which France Figured Many Years After His Activities Closed

DOCTRINE STIRRED TWO CONTINENTS

At this time, the eve of the second centenary of an author whose works influenced world events, while his eccentricities often caused amazement, the life and works of the man are of particular interest. The doctrines he preached, his social life and the part he played in molding human events are herein ably reviewed with a view to their present significance.

(Special to the Monitor)

THE second centenary of the birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau, tomorrow, finds the world in a state of commotion less superficial, yet perhaps more significant than that which marked the first.

A hundred years ago Europe was dominated by a figure—"Le Petit Corporal" of the French army, "the Corsican ogre" of English caricature—which was at once the outcome and the antithesis of every syllable of "The Social Contract." It was the moment between the entry into Moscow and the sarai qui pet of Waterloo, the moment when the Napoleonic "destiny" still seemed to hang in the balance, and St. Helena was not so much as a blurred outline on the horizon. The rumble of the tumbrils, over the cobblestones of Paris, had given place to the galloping of the tumbrils from Lodi to Leipzig; the number of faces which had looked through the little window in the Place de la Concorde, or strained against the port holes in the Noyades, were nothing to those in the long swaying lines which had raced behind the drummers at Austerlitz, or crowded the gun decks of Le Vengeur or L'Orient.

While the curtain was up upon this act of the great world drama of which Rousseau was the chief, if unconscious author, the result, seen superficially, seemed meager enough. A despot by the grace of God had given place to a despot by the power of the sword, with the result that under the eagles of the Grand Army were massed more conscripts than the thousands whom Racine had wished back with their wives and little ones from the camp of the Grand Monarch, before Mons; the place of Fragonard had been taken by David; and the cabinet of the Pompadour had been succeeded by the salon of Madame de Staël. For the Abbe Dubois, there was the Abbe Talleyrand, and the marshal's batons were held, not in the hands of great nobles, but by fingers which had once grasped plates in a restaurant, or curry-combs in an inn stable. That or something like that is the way in which reformers-in-a-hurry have discounted Rousseau's influence; the dreams of a doctrinaire swept into limbo by a man of action. The best answer is perhaps to be found in a fine phrase of Lord Morley's, that he took the foremost place "among those who prepared the first act of that revolutionary drama, whose fifth act is still dark to us."

"The Social Contract"

It is exactly a century and a half since "The Social Contract" compelled the attention of two continents. The doctrine of the rights of poverty and the dignity of labor was not a new one. In England, to take a single example, Wycliffe had preached it, and Longland had woven it into the literature in "Piers Plowman." Rousseau, none the less, was the first great thinker and writer who forced polite Europe to harken "to strange voices and faint reverberation from out of the vague and cavernous shadow in which the common people move." It would be ridiculous to pretend that many of those whose lips his phrases lingered most frequently had the remotest conception of what he meant, but they gave impulse to thought, and when a man begins to think he begins to fulfill the law of his being. It was then that the words "liberty and equality" soon to attain such sinister significance on one continent, were coupled with a sentence which had inspired another, and the farmers of New England echoed back to the peasants of Aquitaine, "a man is born free." Two continents had seized upon an idea, an idea which harbored the most tremendous fallacy ever clothed in language, and already there was being shaped, on one shore of the Atlantic, the Declaration of Independence, and on the other the Jacobin Club. The lineal descendants of Rousseau were George Washington and Robespierre, Schiller and Tom Paine.

It is curious that a book which was a mighty factor in inspiring the political, social and literary revolution which reshaped America and Europe should have had for its argument the theory that mankind had let slip its opportunity; and that, in practice, its inspiration should have achieved success in the confederate instincts, which produced the British Empire and the United States, in defiance of its teaching, while in the one case in which that teaching was dogmatically followed, the constitution was dogmatically followed, the constitution was dogmatically followed, the constitution was dogmatically followed.

being. This ignorance vitiated his theory by developing it from a parochial standpoint. He created an ideal past, just as Plato created an ideal republic, and then, by a strictly unhistorical train of reasoning, arrived at a present which was ideal only to himself and a few kindred spirits. The parish emerged very clearly in the arbitrary decision that the ideal state should number some 5000 people. St. Just and Robespierre, stiff with Rousseau's starch, sought to apply the theory to the conglomeration of peoples and passions which made up the new republic of France. The result was the counter revolution of Thermidor.

The fact is that the theory of the "Social Contract" is a sort of self-denying ordinance, based on a highly centralized government, evolved from a careful blending of the doctrines of Locke and Hobbes. Its opening declaration, which thrilled a century bowed under the Corvée, throttled by a Whig oligarchy, threatened by Boston tea ships, was not only politically fallacious, but was absolutely valueless in the face of such a statement as, "As nature gives to each man an absolute power over all his members, so the social contract gives to the body politic an absolute power over all its members." It is true that elsewhere he guarded very precisely against the abuse of this in the sacrifice of the one for the many, but he did not explain how an obstreperous minority was to be coerced without coercion. The result was seen when the only body of politicians who ever attempted logically to reduce his theory to practice produced "the Terror."

Consistency, however, was not Rousseau's strong point. The very book which contains the protest against the sacrifice of the one for the many, contains the calm announcement of the dogma of Deism, linked to that of future life accompanied by punishments and rewards. Any one refusing to ascribe to this was to be subject to banishment, not as heretical, but as unsociable—a subtle distinction without a difference. Any one, on the other hand, ascribing to it hypocritically was to be liable to the penalty of death. It is evident that the influence of neither Catholic Paris nor Calvinistic Geneva had been entirely dissipated.

The Rousseau Family

The Rousseau had come to Geneva in 1529, a new strand in the flossam of French Huguenotism which was being washed up in every land. Didier Rousseau, the first emigre, was the son of a Paris bookseller, one of that close and anything but wealthy corporation which was to provide unwittingly the sinews of war for the literary pioneers of the Revolution. In Geneva, that "mother city of a new interpretation of Christianity," exquisitely situated on the steep incline of the shores of the beautiful lake, close to the spot where the Rhone and the Arve flow together without mingling, four generations of Rousseaus lived and plied their trade.

Life in Geneva in those days tested the fiber of a man. The sword was as much a possession of the clock-makers around St. Peter's as the delicate tools of their craft. Night after night the city slept with one ear open for the tocsin; and again and again, as the terrible sound boomed over the roofs, it rushed from its bed to the walls to beat back the Catholic pikemen of its hereditary foe, the dukes of Savoy, springing from the darkness of the ditch in the desperate effort to carry the stronghold of Protestantism by escalade.

By the time of Isaac Rousseau, the father of Jean Jacques, the battle days of Geneva in a sense were over. The drawbridges were still hoisted at sunset, and the portcullises lowered in their grooves, but the tocsin had given place to the mass-bell, the escalade to the slower attempt to sap the Calvinism of the people. The new army was recruited from the priesthood, and every convert from the city or its domain was rejoiced over with an absence of proportion which may be estimated from the fact that when Madame de Warens surrendered to the eloquence of the bishop of Annecy, the King of Sardinia, who chanced to be visiting the lake, bestowed a small pension on her for life, and so unconsciously provided for the needs of one of the bitterest foes of the Catholic system in Europe.

His "Confessions"

The actual story of Rousseau's life is known to every one who has read anything at all, through the "Confessions," the most marvelous human document ever perpetrated. Unfortunately, as is inevitable in human documents, the personal equation overshadows it, and the reader is perpetually compelled to tone the picture with the wash of his own sense of the realities. The fact is that Rousseau was at once a vagrant and a poet. He should have lived in that medieval story, in which, it has been so delightfully said, no man seemed to have a home. When Anselm came straggling over the Alps to Bec, and the his toric draper crossed the narrow seas to



JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

set up a shop in Chepe-side. When great teachers wandered from university to university, and the promise of a course of lectures by one of them drew a crowd of tattered students, as quarrelsome, noisy, and daring as a flock of city sparrows, from half the alehouses of Europe, to huddle in the rain before the church porch which chanced, for the moment, to serve as the university rostrum.

It was in the days of his early childhood that these fancies were first nurtured in him, and that he dreamed of himself as a hero of the old romances, or as some famous figure in his beloved Plutarch. In the silent home, in the narrow Geneva street, the man and boy lived alone, lived reading. During the day the child read aloud to his father, volume after volume of the romances which had once belonged to his mother. Then, when the day's work was done, they would read aloud in turns all through the night, until the twittering of the birds warned them of the coming day, and the father would spring up denouncing himself as the greater child of the two. When the boy was seven the supply of romances came to an untimely end. It was found necessary to embark upon a course of such histories as the house afforded. To Rousseau this made little difference. The lance of the knight errant was exchanged for the helmet of Alexander or the toga of Lycurgus. For three more enchanting years this amazing schooling went on. Then in one moment the boy fell from the Arcadia of fancies on to the cobblestones of the highway of human existence.

In those 10 years Jean Jacques Rousseau was fashioned. Whether as a Don Quixote often in a schoolroom of Bossey; as an apprentice of 16 watching the black mass of the drawbridges of Geneva rising in the summer twilight, and cutting him off from a master to whom he was too terrified to return; or as a planet in the literary firmament of the eighteenth century, disputing the zenith of the heavens with Voltaire, he remained the same restless, half-unconscious, poetic poseur as the boy who held his hand over the chafing dish, as he told the story of Soevola. At 16 he became what he humorously terms a bandit convert to Romanism. The devout who came to see him received into the bosom of the church in the hospice of the Catechumens in Turin, subscribed 20 francs in small change, out of its emotions. It was a worse bargain for Catholicism than even the pension to Madame de Warens, with whom Rousseau presently went to live during most of the next 10 years.

The connection with Madame de Warens came to an end in a characteristic way. Rousseau, who was a "vagrant man" if ever one existed, had made an expedition to Montpellier for his own reasons. He returned to find some one else installed in his place, "a tall, fair, noisy, coxcombical, flat-faced, flat-skulled creature," he disgustingly complained. He protested, but Madame was implacably logical. He shook the dust off his feet and set out once more upon his wanderings. He came to Lyons as a tutor; he visited Paris for a second time, to press a new method for the notation of music on the Academy; he journeyed to Venice as secretary to an ambassador; finally he returned to Paris to petition the minister against his last patron. The human document, as usual, is particular to the last degree. It discusses his lies, his subterfuges, his petty thefts, his quarrels, nothing apparently extenuating or adding aught in malice, but as we read, we begin to realize what Diderot meant when he once declared, "If Jean Jacques were right, too many honest men would be wrong." The end of it all, for the moment, came with sudden and dramatic completeness. On reaching Paris he put up at a wretched inn near the Sorbonne. Here he formed an attachment with Theresa Le Vasseur, an orphan, ignorant maid-of-all-work employed by a landlord. The two removed to a garret on the fourth floor of a neighboring tenement. With this woman the rest of Rousseau's life was spent.

His Home Life

More probably has been written about Rousseau's relations with Theresa than any incident in the life of any other man of letters, and most of it is pure nonsense. Endless pity and astonishment has been devoted to the trials of this wayward and sensitive genius mated with an insensate woman of the people. The writers of these dithyrambs

First Great Thinker and Writer to Make Europe Feel the Meaning of "Liberty and Equality," Words Echoed by Farmers in New England

KNOWN BOTH AS VAGRANT AND POET

forget that if he spent 30 years in her society, it was simply because he chose to, and they forget many other things. Rousseau, to begin with, was himself a son of the people, and if he married a serving maid, it must be remembered that he himself began life, after his bandit conversion, as a lackey in Turin. The truth is, Rousseau had never been used to those refinements which were so instinctive a part of the life of the French aristocracy of the eighteenth century. The menage in the little farmhouse of Madame de Warens had consisted of a triple alliance shared indiscriminately with Claude Anat, the gardener. For the rest, during his incessant wanderings, he had consorted with peasants and vagrants. In Turin he had paid a sou a day for the privilege of sharing one room with a dozen other people; in Paris he had risen to an auberge where stable boys and guests sat together at the table. Nor is it possible to argue that Rousseau could have been wounded through the innate susceptibility of the scholar. A genius he was, but an entirely untutored one. When he met Theresa the 12 years of literary output, which helped to revolutionize and reform two continents, had not yet dawned. If Theresa could never remember the order of the months of the year, or the number of sous in a franc, Jean Jacques was himself absolutely devoid of memory for words. His genius was instinctive, not educated. He slaved at the mastery of the technique of music, he wrote a famous letter which stirred Paris to its depths, and in a way revolutionized French music as completely as "The Social Contract" revolutionized the French land tenure; yet his articles on music, in the great Encyclopedia, were disfigured by errors, and to the end he could not write a score correctly. He set out by a close study of Voltaire to acquire his style; he acquired a style which was singularly unlike that of his model. He seems to have been altogether incapable of learning in the ordinary way. Every person who attempted to teach him pronounced him not merely stupid but hopeless. Law or Latin, dancing or fencing, music or chess, it was always the same. The truth is that he was engulfed in introspection and bated not to seek ideas elsewhere. To think he never really learned how to think. The discipline of scientific reasoning was repellant to him. He was never an analytical reader. He imbibed books liberally without criticism, and as an author became a master of inconsistency. He had a comfortable doctrine that a young man could learn more from conversation with an interesting woman than from the philosophers. Only such a mentality could have produced that remarkable idyl in which he described his life in Paris with Theresa:

"If our pleasures could be pictured, their simplicity would make you laugh; our excursions together out of town, in which I would munificently expend eight or 10 sous in some rural tavern; our modest suppers at my window, seated in front of one another on two small chairs placed on a trunk that filled up the breadth of the embrasure. Here the window did duty for a table, we breathed the fresh air, we could see the neighborhood and the people passing by, and, though on the fourth story, could look down into the street as we ate. Who shall describe, who shall feel the charm of those meals, consisting of a coarse quarter loaf, some cherries, a tiny morsel of cheese, and a pint of wine which we drank between us? Ah, what delicious reasoning there is in friendship, confidence, intimacy, gentleness of soul! We used sometimes to remain thus until midnight, without once thinking of the time."

Learned at Turin

It was during these first years that Rousseau acquired that intense affection for and sympathy with the common people which colored his life's work, and made possible his connection with Theresa. It was based on something more than a sentiment, on a fixed belief in the value of primitive existence, and it had much in common with the Quakerism of the Taoists. It was this which, when he attempted to become constructive, drove him back to the ancients for his models, and which drew from him the declaration that the arch enemy of humanity was the man to whom it first occurred to set up a ring fence, and proclaim, "This is mine." Not that there was in his philosophy any foretaste of socialism. The rich were to be left contemptuously to their fleshpots but the poverty of the poor was to be seasoned with pride. To him equality always meant, not equality of possession, but of opportunity. His position, his phraseology were reproduced with admirable clarity by his disciple Robespierre, during the revolution: "I do not want to touch your treasures, however impure their source. It is far more an object of concern to me to make poverty honorable, than to proscribe wealth; the thatched hut of Fabricius never need envy the palace of Croesus."

In the days of Turin he had discovered the humanity of the poor to one another; in the cottages of the provinces he had seen men pretending to absolute poverty in order to prevent being literally reduced to it by the tax collectors. His sense of pity, his love of justice, his appreciation of sacrifice marched with his intellectual prejudices, in a strenuous, heartfelt attempt not to merge "the Faubourg" with the "Oeil de Boeuf," but to give to the former the liberty which would enable it to say to the latter, "I, too, am a man!"

Such was the man who, in the year 1744, deserted the valleys and flowers of Savoy, and came to live, in an attic, in a mean street in Paris. It was the era of "the well-beloved." The era when Rousseau's poor, canaille alike to the rich bourgeois and to the world of silks and laces, which danced and gambled at Versailles or the Louvre, were fermenting in bestial wretchedness, in the faubourg. For 12 years Rousseau looked down on it all from that garret window on the fourth floor, but even then his hour was not yet. It is true that one hot summer's afternoon, walking along the highway to Vincennes, he conceived the scheme of the first of the two famous discourses which later developed into "The Social Contract." It is true that he obtained the production of the play "Narcisse," which he had written 22 years before, and was so wearied by it that he left the theater during the performance, and flung himself into a chair, in the Cafe de Procope, amongst the equally wearied critics, who had preceded him, and astonished them with the candid criticism, "The play is a failure. It deserved to be. I am tired out by it. It is by Rousseau of Geneva, and I am Rousseau." And it is true that there was another moment of a very different nature, when he drove out to Fontainebleau, in a royal coach, to witness the successful performance of his little opera, "The Village Soothsayer," before the King and the court. But these incidents were scarcely even indications of the coming meteoric period. For the rest, the excitement of Geneva walked about "the cavern of bandits," as he nicknamed the capital, fleeing from the presentation to the most Christian friend of Madame de la Pompadour, and the pension that awaited the composer of "The Village Soothsayer," moodily indifferent to the applause lavished on the "First Discourse," which Diderot insisted lifted its readers above the clouds, performing his duties as secretary to the wife of one financial legate, and later as cashier in the government office, which another, M. Franeuill, ruled as receiver-general.

To the end, however, Rousseau remained in Paris and not of it. "Sirs, I believe in God." Such a declaration flung abruptly into the cheap atheistic chatter of a dinner party, in the Catholic capital, proclaimed the Genevese, and to Geneva, after 10 years of Teufelsdrachian observation from the attic window, he journeyed with Theresa.

He once declared that he never set eyes on the city without a peculiar sensation of emotion, and now as he again looked on its drawbridges, for the first time since the summer evening, 26 years before, when the terror of the apprentice had seen them lifting their horns against the setting sun, all the instincts of the Republican Protestant blazed up from their embers.

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Revolt Against Materialism

There have been two great religious reactions, writes Lord Morley, and a Genevese was the prime mover in each. The first was the revolt, led by Calvin, against the paganism of the renaissance; the second, the revolt against eighteenth century materialism, led by Rousseau. It was during this visit of Jean Jacques to his native city that his mind permanently adopted the phase of deism which he was one day to give to the world in "The Savoyard Vicar" and "Emilius." He came, a man in revolt against the atheistical cynicism of the circle of the encyclopedists, from a city which resembled, at least to this extent, the Athens of Paul, that it demanded every day some new thing. He found a circle of dignified and patient thinkers, and a city marked by restraint instead of license, in which the stern Calvinism of the sixteenth century was slowly being dissolved in a form of deism which Rousseau's was inevitable. To repudiate the bandit-conversion, to rejoin the church in which he had been born, to regain his lost citizenship, to sever his connection with "the cavern of bandits," and to return and set up in his native city the banner of the new reformation became his absorbing idea. The first part was faithfully carried out. In four months he returned to Paris to vacate the attic. Then came the cold fit. The dedication of the "Second Discourse" to the republic was received by the Genevese without emotion. When the descent from the attic was accomplished, it was not to the Savoy valley that he and Theresa's footsteps were turned, but to the Hermitage, the little cottage, amidst the fruit trees, on the edge of the forest of Montmorency, the gift of which, from Madame d'Epinau, was received by D'Holbach's dinner table with amusement, and by the recipient in a temper which nearly robbed him of a sincere friend.

Prophecy Fulfilled

When Grimm heard that Madame d'Epinau had built the Hermitage for Rousseau, he warned her of her mistake in a remarkable prophecy. A man so egotistical and so introspective, he said, in effect, as Rousseau, could not

safely be sent to live in solitude. At first, however, all went well. The ground was white when he went there, but the spring flowers were showing through it, and the birds were beginning to sing. As the spring went on the idyl of the fourth story became a new idyl with a setting of violets and nightingales. Then, suddenly, first like a summer shower, then quickening into a tempest, came the change. The quiet courtship of Madame d'Houdetot, ended summarily by the carter's foul imprecation on his jaded horse, echoing through the stillness of the summer evening, from beyond the garden wall led to difficulties with her sister, Madame d'Epinau, and his rival, Saint Lambert. Then came the quarrel with Diderot and Grimm over the secret allowance they made to Theresa and her mother, widening into bitter and open rupture over their joint relations with Madame d'Epinau, and finally that last angry correspondence which closed his relations with his patroness. It was in the early spring of 1755 he had come to the Hermitage. In the winter of 1756 he dragged his few wretched possessions to a new cottage he had found at Montmorency. The breach was complete. Grimm's prophecy had come true with startling rapidity. Diderot, who visited him on the eve of his departure, in a final attempt to restore harmony, was overwhelmed by his fury. "May I never again see him," he wrote that night to Grimm, "he would make me believe in devils and hell."

Closely connected with this episode in Rousseau's career were his quarrels with Voltaire and D'Alembert, which led to the final schism in the Encyclopedist circle. Voltaire, who seems to have found time to attend to the private business of half Europe, had exchanged letters with the man whose yet unsuspected genius was one day to compete with his own in influencing a continent. In these days, however, the philosopher at Ferney was still the master who, in acknowledging the "Second Discourse," could playfully write, "Never was such cleverness displayed for the purpose of proving us all stupid." For all this the two men's views were so opposed that a collision was sooner or later inevitable. The one was philosophical, the other emotional. The publication of the poem on the earthquake at Lisbon brought this out with convincing clarity. Voltaire had attacked the old problem of evil. With evil staring him in the face all round what was the use of talking of an omnipotent and loving controller of the universe? The reply of Rousseau practically begged the question. Logically it amounted to an assertion that what man termed evil might be good in disguise, and that he had at any rate brought it all on himself by outraging the laws of nature.

Nothing would be easier than to show the inherent weakness of either argument, but the quarrel is really interesting as marking the first clash between the rationalistic and romantic schools in the ranks of the Encyclopedists. The declaration, "Sirs, I believe in God!" was no epigrammatic utterance of a Parisian dinner table. Rousseau was intensely religious, but his theological platform was rendered unsound by his insistence that the appeal was not to reason but to the heart. Nevertheless out of this premise he raised a structure over which the rationalistic tide surged and ebbed back, leaving it still a structure. The reply to the fetes of the goddess of reason was the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon.

As if the criticism of his poem had not done enough to irritate Voltaire, Rousseau now proceeded to aim a blow at his Achilles' heel, by the attack on the theater contained in his celebrated letter to D'Alembert. The treatment which Collier had meted out to the drama of an era, he extended to the drama of the ages. In its main argument it followed the usual lines, but there were two phases of it which demanded a moment's attention. First, in his campaign against the theater he was following the footsteps of Bossuet, and becoming the champion of Catholicism. Voltaire, who, however strange it may seem to us today, was then regarded above all things as a dramatist, resented this as a desertion in the face of the enemy, and dismissed it in his usual delicate way.

"What!" he demanded, "has Jean Jacques turned a father of the church? He finds four or five rotten staves of Diogenes' tub and installs himself therein to bark at his friends." The second, however, and the much more remarkable feature was the bitter depreciation of woman as a help-meet for man. Voltaire had not been slow to point out that the critic of the theater was himself an unsuccessful dramatist, and there were not wanting those who knew that the belittler of women had passed an entire life in a series of amorous transports. The reply of D'Alembert on this point was more merciful, but not less crushing than that of Voltaire upon the other. What, he demanded, was the use of pillorying women for their frivolity, their brazenness and all such like vices. The very cause of these things was that men insisted on treating them with gallantry instead of respect, and in refusing them the only education which could make them true companions, the education they demanded for themselves.

The letter to D'Alembert, with its stab at women, was published in 1758, yet within two years the extraordinary author had published a book which brought the women of France to his feet. This was "The New Heloise," which was followed within a year by "The Social Contract" and "Emilius." Not the least surprising part of Rousseau's career, indeed, lay in the fact that at 50 he was known as the author of a couple of discourses and a few remarkable letters, whilst at 82 he was the author of three remarkable books, which in their own time excited unbounded attention, and whose influence survived to profoundly modify the policy of continents.

These were amongst the most triumphant months of his career. The Holbachians, as he contemptuously termed the Encyclopedists, had ceased from troubling, and the patronage of the bourgeois financiers had come to an end. The Prince of Conti paid him a few sous for copying music for him by day, and in the evenings came to play chess with him. The Maréchal de Luxembourg lent him an apartment, and when she called on him embraced Theresa.

For the first time he moved serenely in the orbit of the real aristocracy, for up to now he had never got beyond a solitary handshake from the Duc de Richelieu, Carlyle's famous "blackguard man," and as he talked with them and dined with them, he was all the time unconsciously molding the phrases which, in a generation, were to destroy their order.

Story That Won Fame

"The New Heloise" made Rousseau famous. The craze to possess a cup which touched his lips, or a piece of paper which his pen had pressed, reached (Continued on page twelve, column one)

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AMUSEMENTS

THIRD ANNUAL

BOSTON AVIATION MEET

June 29 to July 7

Harvard Aviation Field, Squantum, Mass

15 World's Renowned Aviators, INCLUDING

LINCOLN BEACHEY
GEORGE BEATTY
FRANK T. COFFIN
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Admission..... 25c

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To end a most Successful Season we have reduced the prices of all of our Suits for Boys. These Suits are not the kind usually offered at "Sale" Prices, but are exclusively Browning-King Styles, and made in our own work-rooms.

DOUBLE-BREASTED AND NORFOLK SUITS

Ages 8 to 17 Years.		
Formerly \$5.00 to \$6.00, Now.....	\$3.90	
" \$6.50 to \$7.00, Now.....	4.90	
" \$7.50 to \$9.00, Now.....	6.25	
" \$9.50 to \$11.00, Now.....	7.50	
" \$12.00 to \$15.00, Now.....	9.50	

Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres; and Broken Lines of Blue Serges

BOYS' HATS AND BLOUSES

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats.....75c to \$3.65

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DELAY OF SENATE IN PASSING BILLS LEAVES U. S. WITHOUT FUNDS

All Departments of Government Will Be Minus Money to Pay Employees Unless It Acts Promptly

MAIL MAY STOP

WASHINGTON—All the important departments of the government are facing the prospect today of being without a cent to pay their employees at the beginning of the fiscal year on Monday, as a result of the blockade of appropriation bills, with the threat of a deadlock between the House and Senate and a deadlock between the Senate and the President. Mr. Taft may send a message to Congress today on the subject.

Inasmuch as executive heads are forbidden by statute to spend a dollar which has not been authorized by law, and as the United States comptroller has decided that no employees can work for the government gratuitously, members of the cabinet have before them the possibility that they must close up shop on Monday unless temporary provision is made immediately by Congress for carrying on the government's work.

Of the 15 appropriation bills, only four—the diplomatic, urgent deficiency, District of Columbia and fortifications—have become law at this session. The army bill, after passing both houses, was vetoed by the President because of legislation relating to General Wood. All the other large money bills, except the urgent deficiency bill, which should become law before July 2, have passed the House and gone to the Senate.

The Senate meets for a few minutes tomorrow, and will adjourn over until next week, unless the members decide to pass an emergency measure to meet the crisis.

The House, having passed the bills promptly, holds that the blame for the serious situation lies on the Senate. Said Representative Underwood:

"There is a Republican administration and a Republican Senate, and if no resolution is passed, continuing the wheels of the government until the appropriation bills become law, the fault is not with the Democratic House. The Senate is now in control of the bills, not the House."

"If the Senate is ready to pass a joint resolution to tide over the situation the House is ready to join hands. But the Senate has passed no such resolution and shows no desire to pass one."

The most serious phase of the situation is the prospect that all the letter carriers and the rural free delivery carriers on Monday may have to stop work until Congress acts. Mr. Grandfield, the first assistant postmaster-general, holds that all employees of the department, except those commissioned by the President, are liable to the strict operation of the law Monday morning, if there is a failure to legislate.

That 28,000 letter carriers in cities, 41,000 rural carriers, 33,000 clerks in postoffices, 16,000 railway mail clerks and upwards of 8,000 other clerks in the public service will be out of work and the public service they conduct will be cut off.

It is believed that Postmaster-General Hitchcock will decide to brave the law and order all employees to continue work, even if the Senate does not act or the House refuses to agree to make temporary provision for continuing the maintenance of the executive department.

The dilatoriness of the Senate on appropriation bills is explained by the amount of time given to the Lorimer case, and the efforts to pass army legislation and other matters, such as the abolition of the commerce court, on which Congress insists. The status of the appropriation bills is as follows:

Army bill—Passed by House Feb. 16 and by the Senate on April 12; vetoed by the President June 17.

Postoffice bill—Passed by the House May 2. In the Senate postoffice committee ever since.

Naval bill—Passed by the House May 28. Reported to the Senate June 7 and still pending.

Rivers and Harbors bill—Passed by the House March 19 and by the Senate May 9. In conference since May 10.

Legislative, executive and judicial bill—Passed by the House May 10 and by the Senate June 14. Ready to go to conference.

Agricultural bill—Passed by the House March 12 and by the Senate May 16. In conference since.

Indian appropriation bill—Passed by the House April 19. Reported to the Senate May 29 and still pending.

Pensions appropriation bill—Passed by the House Feb. 2, and by the Senate May 30. In conference since.

Military bill—Passed by House May 31, reported to the Senate June 11, and still pending.

Thus four bills have become law, one has been vetoed by the President, three are in conference, three have been reported to the Senate but have not passed, two have not been reported to the Senate, and one has not passed the House.

MEZZOTINTS RANGE HIGH

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that the fashion for mezzotint engravings resulted at Sotheby's in more than \$100,000 being realized for specimens which a few years ago were considered to be of comparatively little value.

LIBERTY GUARDIANS TELLS OF PURPOSES AND MEN BEHIND IT

NEW YORK—In making public the facts regarding its organization, its personnel, its principles and its growth, the Guardians of Liberty gives, through the medium of the Christian Herald, the following list of "national counselors":

Gen. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati, O.; the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, New York; Isaac S. Hurst, Los Angeles; Rabbi Silverman, New York; David B. G. Rose, Louisville, Ky.; Maj. Edwin A. Sherman, Oakland, Cal.; Rear Admiral Leutze; F. A. Pope, national president Patriotic Order Sons of America; La Forest J. Paige, secretary Vermont consistory, thirty-second degree; Robert E. French, grand custodian, grand lodge, F. & A. M., Nebraska; John Franklin Crowell, president American Civic Alliance; Colonel Prime, president American Flag Association; Col. Henry H. Andrew, president American Peace and Arbitration League; Louis A. Ames, president Empire State Society Sons of the Revolution; Colonel Andrew, president general Union Society of the Civil War; James B. Gourlay, New York state counselor, junior order U. A. M.; the Rev. L. L. Hand, state counselor, junior order U. A. M. of New Jersey; Maj. E. T. Paul, "American Continentals," Washington, D. C.

The national court, which is to be the governing body, consists of this executive committee of five: Charles D. Haines, chief guardian, head of the court; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, chief attorney; Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, chief custodian; Rear Admiral G. W. Baird, chief vigilante, and the Rev. A. E. Barnett, chief recorder.

The signers of the Washington court include some of the best known men on the United States army retired list, these names being appended to the charter: Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Brig. Gen. J. C. Gilmore, Lieutenant-General Miles, Brigadier-General Schwan, Brigadier-General Mills, Brigadier-General Whipple, Read Admiral Bradford, Rear Admiral Hemphill, Rear Admiral Stockton, Rear Admiral Davis, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-General Young, Major-General Humphrey.

Section 14 of the constitution declares:

"It shall be the duty of all members to support candidates for political offices who are good and true men, earnest patriots and loyal to the principles of the order."

The organizers have this to say: "The Guardians of Liberty make no religious distinction, but regard all with the equal freedom and tolerance to which they are entitled under the constitution. With creeds and beliefs they have no antagonism. But no religious organization, papal, Protestant or pagan, shall ever control the destinies of the republic."

PEACE EVIDENT IN RAILROAD STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA—At the close of a conference yesterday between S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad and the executive officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, Firemen and Enginemen, indications were that the railroad would make some concessions to the employees, who have voted for a strike.

The cheerful attitude of the representatives of the men showed that progress was made at the conference. Mr. Long explained his replies to the list of grievances presented, and after discussion the feeling of peace was general.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH DREDGE

CALAIS, Me.—Steamship Grand Manan, with nearly 600 excursionists aboard, struck a dredge in the St. Croix river this morning, sinking the dredge and costing the life of her captain. The steamer became lodged on top of the sunken dredge. She was leaking and her passengers were removed in small boats. The steamer had taken a party of the Thistle Athletic Association of St. Stephens, N. B., on a moonlight excursion. The cause of the collision has not yet been learned.

AMERICAN RELEASED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—H. A. Scott, an American newspaper man, who was arrested by Rayul Madero accused of being a spy and sent to this city on parole, has been released by order of the minister of war, and left for the United States. Mr. Scott had been taking photographs on the rebel side. He was held for three days and afterward sent to report to the minister of war.

ROAD PLANS 1800 MORE MILES

CHICAGO—President William McKenrick of the Canadian Northern Railway on Wednesday announced a construction program for 1912 which will include 500 miles of new track in Alberta and the possible construction of 1300 miles of track on a branch to Thief's River Landing.

ANTHONY HIGGINS PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Former United States Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware passed away Wednesday at the home of his brother, 27 Washington square. Mr. Higgins was the first Republican elected to the United States Senate from Delaware.

GUN PREMATURELY FIRED

(By the United Press.)
TOULON, France—Five seamen perished today as the result of an explosion by which 23 men were injured on board the French armored cruiser Jules Michellet off Hyeres. A six-inch gun was prematurely discharged.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MELROSE

Grammar school graduations were held in the several schools yesterday and the ninth grade was then officially discontinued. In the future pupils will be promoted from the eighth grade to the high school. At yesterday's promotion 95 of the pupils were from the ninth grade and the remainder from the eighth grade. This makes the entering class of the high school in September more than double the size of any previous entering class.

William H. H. Pierce, sub master of the high school has resigned to accept a position as sub master of the Boston high school of commerce.

EVERETT

Graduation exercises of the high school will be held tonight in the high school hall when diplomas will be awarded by Mayor Chambers. Yesterday the grammar school graduations were held in the high school hall. Diplomas were awarded 159 graduates of the Center and Edward Everett Hale buildings by Elmer E. Spear and Charles Manser, members of the school committee, 115 diplomas were awarded the graduates of the Horace Mann building and 147 diplomas to the graduates of the other grammar schools, a total of 421. Of these, about 400 are to enter high school in September.

MEDFORD

City Clerk Allston P. Joyce entertained the members of Vesta chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Charlestown, of which he is a former patron, with a lawn party at his residence last evening.

The graduating class of the high school held a reception and dance in the Lawrence light guards armory last evening when the parents and friends of the class members were present. Austin L. Baker, Jr., president of the graduate class, was in charge.

BRIDGEWATER

The coming fall one of the largest entrance classes in the history of the Normal school will enter. Principal Boyden has already received 165 registrations.

The newly formed Parish Club of the Trinity church has elected the following officers: President, Dr. George Cutler; vice president, Charles A. Wilbur; secretary, E. Wilfred Burrell; treasurer, Wendall Glass.

QUINCY

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Washington Street Congregational church held a rustic social in the vestry Wednesday evening. Many novelties were introduced, including a horse show, clam digging contest, and other features.

Mrs. Charles Spear will entertain the members of the Quincy W. C. T. U. at her home on Washington street this afternoon.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The town has appropriated \$100 for the Fourth of July celebration, and the exercises will be on the common, commencing at 1 o'clock with a race and band concert and fire works and concert in the evening.

At the monthly meeting of the teachers and officers of the Union Congregational church it was reported that 20 new names are now on the cradle roll.

NORWELL

The graduating exercises of the class of 1912 of the Norwell high school will be held in the town hall this evening.

At the next meeting of the D. Willard Robinson post and W. R. C., a committee will be appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the Plymouth County G. A. R. and W. R. C. Associations which will meet at Ridge hill grove, July 17.

STONEHAM

The Rev. Ralph Holbrook Cheever, who has been pastor of the First Unitarian church since September, 1910, has resigned.

Capt. Duncan M. Stewart of company H, sixth regiment, has called a school of instruction for officers on Monday, July 1, and a redoubt drill for July 7.

FRANKLIN

A special town meeting will be held in Music hall, July 2, to take action on the acceptance of Lewis street and proposed sewer construction for the town.

The Franklin High School Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting June 28.

WINCHESTER

Announcement is made of a program of athletics for July 4 on Manchester field in charge of the instructors, Mr. McLaren and Miss Cummerford. There are to be events for both boys and girls. The selectmen are to install a new heating and ventilating system for the town hall at a cost of \$2000.

WHITMAN

Whitman's tax rate is a dollar less than last year. This year's rate is \$20.50 on \$1000.

The journeymen barbers of Whitman, Rockland and Abington have asked for a wage of \$15. They get \$14.50 per week.

STOUGHTON

Old North Stoughton School Association will hold its seventh annual reunion Saturday afternoon and evening at Engine hall, North Stoughton. There will be an informal reception and basket picnic.

BRAINTREE

The Sunday schools of the South Congregational, Baptist and South Methodist Episcopal churches held a union picnic at Glen Echo park, Stoughton, Wednesday.

WEBSTER

Fifth anniversary reunion of the Webster High School Alumni Association was held last night in Odd Fellows hall. At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Andrew B. Carrington; vice-president, Alice Davis; secretary and treasurer, Elsie Walker.

The Universalist church property was sold for \$7500, to Mr. Keegan of Wilsonton, Conn., who acted as agent for the Slavish Society of Webster, which will convert the church into a meeting place for their society, and who will have a new parish in Webster. The cottage used as a parish house was bought by William H. Cassidy for \$3175.

READING

Work has begun on the rebuilding of the historic Old South Methodist Episcopal church which was destroyed by fire last December. The contract has been awarded to Thomas Johnson & Co. of Lowell. The exterior will be a replica of the former church. The cost will be \$35,000.

The engineers of the fire department have been instructed to report at a later town meeting on the cost and feasibility of purchasing motor fire apparatus. A plan to place motor hose trucks in several stations will be considered.

ARLINGTON

These are the new officers of the Arlington Woman's Club for 1912-13: President, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis; recording secretary, Mrs. A. D. Woodworth; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hoxie; treasurer, Mrs. Otis R. Whittemore.

Officers of the Woman's Alliance of the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church are: Mrs. Peter Schwamb, president; Mrs. Albert H. Goodwin, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank Y. Wellington, corresponding secretary; Miss Ellen W. Hodgdon, treasurer.

BROOKLINE

Contract for the construction of a sewer and a surface water drain on Eliot street, also the contract for the construction of Ackers avenue have been awarded to T. J. Kelley. He was the lowest bidder on both contracts. His bid was \$4174 for the first and \$3425 for the second.

Selectmen at the last meeting voted to advertise for bids for the construction of sewer and surface water drains on Lee street extension and for edgestones to be laid on Boylston street.

LEXINGTON

Graduation exercises of the eighth grades at the Munroe and Hancock schools were held yesterday at the respective buildings. Diplomas were also awarded to the graduates of the ninth grade at the high school.

The Lexington Athletic Association is planning to hold its first annual field day on July 4. It will take place on the Parker street athletic field. Events have been arranged in three classes, viz., senior, intermediate and junior.

ABINGTON

J. E. DeMeyer, superintendent of schools, and family, are to spend July at their summer camp at Eastport, Maine.

The Sunday evening service at the First Congregational church is to be omitted for the remainder of the summer and the church will unite with the Y. P. S. C. E. in its early evening service.

ROCKLAND

Mattakeset Tribe, I. O. R. M., has elected: Prophet, Robert Brown; sachem, Elmer Tilden; senior sagamore, Charles Mann; junior sagamore, Harry Rome; representatives to great council, D. Elwood Sheldon and Fred Prindle; alternates, J. Frank Gardner and William E. Vining.

WEYMOUTH

The Second Universalist church and Sunday school is holding its annual outing at Nantasket beach today.

Miss S. Bessie Quimby has been appointed a teacher in a school at Winthrop. She will assume her duties in September.

NEWTON

At the meeting of the directors of the Newton Police Relief Association held yesterday it was voted to hold an election for treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arthur Kimball, who has been appointed to the Massachusetts state police.

SHARON

A travel talk by Mrs. E. Olin Downes of Cambridge is to be given this afternoon at Rosebank, the home of Mrs. Edward A. Warren.

The Massapog range attended a neighborhood meeting at Foxboro yesterday.

DEDHAM

George F. Joyce, principal of the high school, will spend his vacation at Rome, Me., and Frank C. Heald, principal of the Ames school, at Islesboro, Me.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies' Library Association held its closing meeting of the season in Jonathan Belcher hall Wednesday evening.

WAKEFIELD TO SELL GAS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Municipal light board received notice from the special lighting committee of Reading, last night, that it is ready to sign a contract to have Wakefield supply Reading with gas and the local board will meet the selectmen tonight. The purpose is to authorize the light board to spend \$25,000 in making immediate extensions in Reading. Gas will be furnished at the local rate, \$1.30 per 1000 cubic feet.

Clean Journalism

Is best exemplified by its most active exponents

The Monitor is earnestly and constantly trying to publish a daily news messenger which comes up to the high demands of Clean Journalism

The World-Wide and Increasing Support that the Monitor Has and is receiving is clear evidence of the universal field for a daily newspaper which is wholesome, constructive and sincere

Read the Monitor Every Day

If you want a complete, newsy and clean newspaper

The Monitor Is the Paper

You can always take into every home, no matter where that home may be

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN BOSTON SUBURBS HOLD GRADUATIONS

Diplomas were awarded to graduates in a number of the suburban high and grammar schools last evening, when exercises were held marking the close of the school year. Fifty-two seniors, forming the 1912 class of the Reading high school, were graduated in the school hall. The diplomas were awarded by Walter S. Parker, chairman of the school committee, and the benediction was said by the Rev. Francis Walsh of St. Agnes church. The class gift to the school was three large colored photographs.

Malden high school exercises were held in the school auditorium, when 150 graduates received diplomas, the largest number in the history of the class. Diplomas were awarded by E. F. Bickford, chairman of the school board. Philip MacInnis, president of the class, made presentations of gifts to Principal Arthur Lee, Music Master M. E. Chase and Miss Emma Lovell, a member of the faculty.

A concert was given by the school orchestra and the Glee Club. Miss Maud Scott, a member of the class, sang several solos.

The valedictory was read by Miss Marjorie B. Hatch; the salutatory by Joseph Meigs. Arthur Peabody delivered the class oration. Miss Maud Scott read the class poem.

Fifty graduates of Winthrop high school had diplomas conferred upon them in the assembly hall of the school where the closing exercises took place. Frank F. Cook, chairman of the school committee, made the awards. The speakers were Miss Constance Young, Miss Grace MacNair, Miss Margaret Barker, Miss Etta Visall, Kenneth Orent and Paul Rodgers. The last named speaker was valedictorian. The class prophecy was read by Miss Elsie Collins and Elmer Somerville. There were several selections by the senior class chorus. A part song, "Charming Spring," was rendered by 12 of the girls of the class, assisted by Helen Medholt, Josephine Downs and Walter Whitman. The invocation was by the Rev. Seelye R. Bryant.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the Waltham high school were held at Asbury temple. An address was given by Prof. B. C. Black of Boston University and diplomas were presented by Mayor P. J. Duane.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Nearly 1500 citizens attended the commencement exercises of the class of 1912, Beverly high school. There were 88 graduates. The program opened with invocation by the Rev. Edward A. Chase, pastor of the Washington Street Congregational church, followed by the salutatory by Louise W. Raymond, after which the school sang "The Two Grenadiers." The oration was given by Helen D. Bradstreet. The valedictory was by Eunice E. Rowell. Mayor Frederick A. Dodge presented the diplomas and the exercises came to a close with benediction by the Rev. James D. Tillinghast.

WOBBURN, Mass.—Exercises marking the graduation of the Woburn high school class of 1912 were held in Lyceum hall last night. The salutatory was by Miss Mildred W. Ford; the address by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University; the valedictory by Miss Rachel Blodgett; presentation of diplomas by Mayor Hugh D. Murray; presentation of the two Tidd prizes of \$40 each by Principal George W. Low.

The winners of the Tidd prizes were Miss Cora May Boutelle and William Lewis Ball. At the graduation exercises of the Peabody grammar school, Cambridge 73 graduates received diplomas from Mrs. E. A. Whitman of the school committee. At the exercises of the Fletcher school John W. Bradley of the school committee awarded diplomas to 39 graduates. Somerville grammar schools held their graduation exercises yesterday afternoon. Among the speakers were the Rev. Edmund I. Smiley, the Rev. Paul G. Favour, the Rev. Dr. William R. Newhall, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sims, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sims, the Rev. Percy E. Thomas, Mayor Charles A. Burns, the Rev. Charles L. Noyes, Charles S. Clark, former Mayor Woods, the Rev. W. F. Wilson, the Rev. W. C. Pierce, the Rev. George B. Dean.

TEXTILE WORKERS GO BACK TO WORK

MECHANICSVILLE, Conn.—The strike of 550 operatives of the French River Textile Company was declared off Wednesday afternoon by the strikers and the majority of them have returned to work.

The strike lasted for weeks, the strikers demanding the elimination of the system of fines and other similar concessions. According to the statement of the company officials not one concession was granted.

TAXES ARE INCREASED
WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Tax rate in this town this year will be \$19.60 on \$1000. The rate is an increase of \$2.20 over that of 1911. The assessors give out the following figures: Value of real estate \$1,312,236, personal estate \$222,552. The total valuation is \$1,534,788, and increase of \$130,061 over last year.

WABASH GOES TO ANNAPOLIS
The receiving ship Wabash, which has been at the Charlestown navy yard for many years, is to be sent to Annapolis, to be the yard ship, taking the place of the Santee, which has done duty there since the civil war.

"ANTIGONE" ENACTED AT LEXINGTON

Senior Class of High School Presents in Town Hall English Version of Greek Play With Mendelssohn's Choral Music

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Before a large audience in the Lexington town hall the senior class of the Lexington high school presented the Greek play, "Antigone," last evening at its graduation. The cast was as follows: Kreon, King of Thebes, John Jerauld Buck; Eurydice, Queen of Thebes, Miss Marjorie Elvira Seeley; Haemon, Kreon's son, Miss Janet Doe; Antigone, betrothed to Haemon, Miss Margaret Beatrice Noyes; Ismene, sister of Antigone, Miss Marjorie Whittemore; Fergunson, guard, Carleton George Reed, the class president; first messenger, Miss Helen Frances Sturtevant; second messenger, Aaron Barnard Ready; Teiresias, the seer, Miss Mary Allen Sherburne; attendant on the seer, Roy Alexander Fergunson; chorus leader, Miss Elizabeth Frances Woods; chorus, Misses Rebecca Dodd, Lena May McDonald, Mildred Anna Dacey, Marion Howard, Kathleen Canada Parks, Sybil Davis, Lillian Ida Seamon, Dorothy Leone Crowther, Blanche Louise Davis, Katharine Buck, Mary Frances McGinn, Madeleine Josephine Manley, Olive Mae Knowles and Gladys Anna O'Brien. Haskell Reed and Josephine Sarah Rooney were also in the class.

Following the play, diplomas were conferred by George F. Reed of the school committee. He also awarded the prizes. The three French scholarship medals for the best percentage for the four years in high school were given to Janet Doe, Margaret Beatrice Noyes and Elizabeth Frances Woods. Miss Blanche Louise Davis won the typewriter medal. The Clapp prize for best written essay was awarded to Miss Rebecca Dodd. Jerome Preston of the sophomore class won the first prize in the George O. Smith written contest and Miss Dorothy Leone Crowther took the second. Miss Katharine Buck won the William Howard Taft good citizenship medal for excellence in debate.

Miss Janet H. Putnam of Newton,

Mass., was the coach for the Greek play and Miss Mary E. Berry the director of the singing. The scenery and staging effects were arranged by Edmund Ketchum, the drawing teacher. The electrician was Winthrop Dean of the sophomore class. Members of the class not taking part in the play were Haskell Reed and Miss Josephine Sarah Rooney.

The action of the play was compressed into an hour's time. The performance was therefore on about the same scale as that of "Iphigenia," recently given at the Girls Latin school in Boston, though the scenic arrangements were more elaborate. The translation was that of Elsie Fogarty. The music was adapted from that which Mendelssohn composed for a presentation of "Antigone" at the court of the Prussian King in 1841.

Effective was the interpretation of the hero's role by Miss Sturtevant. Declaration comes more natural to the New England school girl than acting. But the characterization of the title part by Miss Noyes was remarkably moving. It proved that woman today, after 20 centuries of Roman law, five centuries of chivalry and 25 years of industrial emancipation, is essentially the same that she was when the Athenians in 440 B. C. went out to make holiday at their theater on the Acropolis and to bestow the dramatic prize on Sophocles.

Frank H. Damon, the principal of the Lexington high school, conceived the idea of presenting a translation of a Greek play for the 1912 graduation, because of the even range of ability of his senior class. "I felt that a class of that sort should have an opportunity to express itself," said Mr. Damon. "I wrote to 40 universities, asking the advice of men who I thought understood the Greek play question, and all told me to go ahead. Those whom I asked to recommend a play favored 'Antigone' unanimously. Many sent us pictures and programs of Greek plays that they had

produced at their institutions. We began real work in January, starting the chorus in its training in gesture, attitude and expression, and we have had rehearsals ever since."

Since the Fogarty book of the play is primarily intended for performances where girls only are available as actors, the chorus of Theban elders prescribed by Sophocles is changed to a chorus of young women. This change is not out of accord with Greek dramatic principles, because a field group of the age of the heroine and sympathetic with her is more usual than a group that in appearance and sentiment emphasizes forces adverse to her.

Strictly speaking, the figures in a Greek drama were not characterized. That is to say, characters were not so conceived in the thought of the playwright that they had to be deliberately composed and their lineaments subtly related to one another, as they have to be today. The Greek imagination had such a training in sculpture that it could take in the meaning of a dramatic personage at a glance. The fifth century Athenians who flocked to the theater at the Dionysia festival did not need to be told what manner of woman Antigone was. They knew. All they wanted was to see her do, and do well, the things that became a princess of the house of Oedipus, when the king had dishonored her brother. And the character of the priest Teiresias needed no exposition. Let the conflict of judgments between two typical Greek elders grow to consummation in a single scene. Give the king a moment to make ready, then let him and literal law throw themselves to destruction against the priest and the changeless laws which transcend edicts. There was a world of illustration and exposition which the Greeks got along splendidly without. The art of seeing humanity at a glance was their possession.

DOMINION DAY IS TO BE OBSERVED GENERALLY HERE

Domination day, July 1, known to Canadians as the natal day of the Dominion of Canada and marking the date when the provinces consolidated, the original provinces of Ontario and Quebec first and others at various times, but all on July 1 of the different years, will be celebrated by Canadian and British organizations of Boston in various ways this year. The organizations to celebrate the day include the Canadian Club of Boston, which will hold a dinner-dance at the Point Shirley Club beginning at 6 p. m.; the Victorian Club, the British Naval and Military Association, the Scots Charitable Society.

Order of the Sons of St. George, Order of Scottish Clans, Scots Charitable Society, Charitable Irish Society, British Charitable Society, Scottish Historical Society of North America, Caledonian Club, Welsh Associates, Highland Dress Association, Empire Club, Canadian Club of Harvard University, Unicorn Club, Order Sons of St. George (uniform rank), Manchester Unity (I. O. O. F.), Cabot Club, Boston Terra Novian Society, Newfoundland Mutual Benefit Association, Victoria League, British-American Club, Brookline, Prince Edward Island Mutual Association, Intercolonial Club, Woman's Auxiliary Scots Charitable Society, Intercolonial Club of Roxbury is not making any preparations for celebration of Dominion day, but will participate in the Fourth of July celebration in that district, entering a float in the day's parade and otherwise observing the day. Some of the organizations are planning a meeting in Tremont Temple in the evening when the scenes of the durbar in India will be reproduced for them.

MRS. M. P. FOWLER WILL SAIL NORTH

Mrs. M. P. Fowler of New York and guests from New York and Philadelphia will leave here tomorrow for a pleasure trip to the far North in the schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, which was recently presented to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary. The Fleur de Lys reached here today from Gloucester. She has been chartered by Mrs. Fowler. When she gets back Dr. Grenfell will use the craft in his work. In the meantime he will continue sailing in the George B. Cluett, in which he leaves tomorrow for St. Anthony.

BEEF PRICES CUT DOWN TRADE

NEW YORK—Retail dealers in meats say that the trade is facing its greatest crisis in this country. They declare that there is no prospect of lower prices, and retail shops in this city have lost 30 per cent of their customers the last 10 weeks because of the increase in the price of beef. The reason that the situation is so serious is that not only the choice cuts of beef, but the cuts purchased by the masses of the people have increased in price beyond what the masses can pay, according to the dealers' stories.

NEWSBOYS HAVE DANCE

Boston Newsboys Protective Union, 9077, A. F. of L., observed its eleventh anniversary Wednesday night with an entertainment, banquet and dancing at Commonwealth hall, East Boston.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE SAID TO SURPRISE FOREIGN BANKERS

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that the Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the bankers were confounded by China's objections to their terms. Matters reached a deadlock at Monday's conference, when the Chinese minister of finance said:

"But only yesterday the American minister told me that he would not advise us to borrow anything; that, in fact, he saw no need for China to borrow a penny."

WASHINGTON—Secretary Knox is expected to have a conference on Friday with diplomats of the powers interested, among them Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States. Germany and the United States have been working hand in hand throughout the difficulties in getting the loan project made effective. Peking advises state that popular opposition to the bankers' terms has resulted in a dangerous situation which the government realizes requires careful handling. In addition the government is contending against a serious growth of sentiment in favor of provincial autonomy, threatening the central control which is considered essential to the preservation of the republic.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS MR. FOSS

That concurrent action by the Governor is necessary before the executive council can fix salaries was decided by the supreme court in an opinion sent to the council yesterday.

The decision sustains the Governor in his refusal to approve an increase in the salary of the superintendent of the Westboro hospital. The council contended that the Governor and council constituted a single body and that a motion was passed by a majority vote.

The court holds that it would seem an incongruity to shift to an executive board the responsibility which is placed upon the Governor in statutes which fix salaries.

LIBRARIANS HEED CALL TO OTTAWA

OTTAWA—About 800 delegates are expected to be in attendance at the convention of the American Library Association today. The special train from Boston brought 100 librarians, the Chicago special brought 125.

MAINE RELICS AT NAVY YARD
Relics from the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana harbor Feb. 15, 1898, were received at the Charlestown navy yard museum Wednesday. They include a chronometer, six pieces of chinaware bearing the ship's monogram, cutlery, a pair of handcuffs, ink well, medal, quadrant, rifle, revolver, telescope and boat yoke.

ALEXANDRA DAY IS SUCCESS
NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that the ladies who acted as flower girls in London celebrated a splendid harvest while aiding the celebration of "Alexandra day," a flower festival instituted for the benefit of charities in which Queen Alexandra is interested.

MR. ELLIS BACK FROM TRIP FOR SYMPHONY HALL

Charles A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony orchestra, returned to Boston today after two months absence in Europe. The greater part of his time he was in Berlin, where he held conferences with Dr. Karl Muck on the work of the orchestra next season. Other cities he visited were London and Paris. Among soloists engaged is the violinist Kreisler, who will come to America as Josef Hofmann did last season, to appear exclusively under Ellis management in concerts of the Symphony orchestra and in a few recitals.

There are about 14 positions in the orchestra, most of them secondary, to be filled by new men next year.

BLUEBIRDS ARE SCARCE THIS YEAR

Edward Howe Forbush, ornithologist for the state board of agriculture, has issued the first of a series of monthly letters on the study of birds. The spring flight of robins was late, he says, and they are not numerous. Bluebirds were rather uncommon, but when in May the warblers came they appeared in larger numbers. The scarcity of bluebirds has been reported as far west as Michigan and south to Pennsylvania. A scarcity of cuckoos in some parts of eastern Massachusetts, he says, is accompanied by a great increase in tent caterpillars.

TAFT ELECTORS PUT UP IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Separate petitions were filed here on Wednesday night by the Taft forces to get the names of eight candidates for Kansas presidential electors on the Republican primary ballot to be voted upon in August.

The list was filed because the Taft leaders fear the electors whose petitions already are filed, would cast their votes for Mr. Roosevelt in the electoral college, should they be chosen in November. The primary will clearly determine whether the electoral candidates are for Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt.

INQUIRY'S OBJECT IS SERVICE HERE

WASHINGTON—Primary object of the interstate commerce hearing in Boston on July 1 is to sift complaints about railroad service in New England. It is rumored here that Chairman Prouty will use testimony obtained in Boston as grounds for an appeal to Congress for special legislation to grant the commission jurisdiction over service as well as rates.

Mr. Prouty is in Newport, Vt. Members of the commission here profess ignorance of such plans.

COLLEGE MEN ARE PICKING PEACHES

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—From the lecture rooms of four Georgia educational institutions—University of Georgia, Mercer, Emory and Georgia School of Technology—more than 100 students came here on Wednesday to become peach pickers for several weeks. The students will earn about \$1.50 a day each in the picking season.

MELROSE SCHOOL TO HOLD GRADUATION EXERCISES TONIGHT

Melrose high school will hold its graduation exercises tonight in the city hall when Lowell F. Wentworth, chairman of the school committee, will present diplomas to the 93 graduates of the school. Of this number 22 are to enter college in September.

At the exercises the awards of scholarships by the High School Alumni Association and the Melrose Woman's Club will be made, the announcement of honors and the award of the Franklin fraternity prizes for excellence in English and mathematics for all of the pupils, both graduates and under-graduates.

Tonight's program consists of the invocation by the Rev. A. E. Scoville of the First Baptist church, salutatory by Miss Evelyn Niles Copeland, essay by Miss Nellie Louise Cargill, essay by Miss Gladys Louise Mower, valedictory by Elmer Milton Wanamaker, class president. Musical numbers will be rendered by the Boys and Girls Glee Clubs and the high school orchestra.

AEGEAN GREEKS PETITION ITALY AGAINST TURKEY

NEW YORK—An Athens, Greece, message to the New York Herald says, Marchese Carloti di Riparbella, the Italian minister to Greece, received a committee of the Aegean League Association, which has been formed to defend the rights of the Greek inhabitants of the Aegean islands. The committee handed him a memorandum, which the minister undertook to transmit to his government.

Briefly summarized, it appeals to the powers not to permit, when the war is ended, the perpetuation of the injustice perpetuated centuries ago, when the islands were allotted to Turkey, and demands that they be united to Greece or, if that is impossible, that the islands be made autonomous.

The Aegean League Association further asks that a plebiscite be taken in order to prove that the sentiment of the islanders is for union with Greece.

The entire Athenian press approves the memorandum. A Rome message to the New York Herald states that conclusive evidence of the popular indorsement of the war was forthcoming in the enthusiastic welcome given by 25,000 persons to 35 ascari, at native levies from the Italian colony in Eritrea, who had been wounded in Tripoli.

At the end of this month the whole battalion of ascari, who have passed six months in Tripoli and fought admirably, will come to Rome and be passed in review by the King.

CITIZEN IN ROLE OF IMMIGRANT

Giuseppe Buchignani, a Dorchester gardener, says the next time he goes down to the ocean to meet his brother-in-law who comes on the big ship from Italy, he won't go. Yesterday he dropped his rake and went to the White Star link pier to greet his relative who came on the Cretic. He got aboard unobserved before the passengers were off. He met his brother-in-law, but when he tried to leave the boat he got mixed up with the steerage and was being swept ashore with the crowd, when he was discovered. He had no ticket, such as the immigrants have, neither could he convince the officers. So he had to wait six hours until the name of every immigrant was checked up.

SCHOOLMATES OF OTHER DAYS MEET

Studies and escapades of former days are being recalled at Nantasket beach today by a small crowd of men who tell what they did when they went to school in Boston a half century ago.

Now they call themselves the Old School Boys' Association. They have been together many years and they meet annually for an outing. Today they are celebrating at the Atlantic House at the beach.

The best of it is some of their teachers are there. They don't have to be reminded of the unerring marksmanship of those young pioneers of the educational frontier.

TWO STEAMERS LEAVE CHERBOURG

NEW YORK—A Cherbourg despatch to the New York Sun says that despite the strike the White Star liner Olympic and the Kruemperssen Ceclie left there Wednesday night.

The strike committee at Havre has accepted the arbitration proposal of the National Seamen's Union for a commission of six seamen and six shipowners with a government official presiding to settle the dispute. The proposal carries with it the proposal that work shall start up the day this commission sits.

SUFFRAGISTS IMPRISONED
NEW YORK—Three suffragists were sentenced by a police magistrate each to two months imprisonment. They were charged with having smashed glass door panels in St. Stephen's hall while trying to gain admission to the House of Commons, says a New York Sun message from London.



See America NOW!

Elks! This is the Logical Route to Grand Lodge at Portland, July 8-13.



Very Low Gardiner Gateway and Old Faithful Geyser—Yellowstone Park

Summer Tourist and Convention Fares, via Northern Pacific Ry., to Yellowstone National Park North Pacific Coast

See the productive and scenic Northwest—interesting alike from pleasure and homeseeking standpoint. \$45 from Chicago; \$62.50 from St. Louis; \$55 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, for round trip to North Pacific Coast. Liberal limits and stopover privileges. Similarly low fares from all eastern points.

Tickets on sale numerous dates in June and July. Register Summer Tourist fares—but little higher—in effect daily June 1 to Sept. 30. Low rates for Park trip in connection. Particulars and literature from C. E. Foster, Dist. Pass. Agent, Phone Main 3161, 207 Old South Bldg., Boston.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

Only Line to Gardiner Gateway, Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park; Season June 15 to Sept. 15. Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

CURRENT topics are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—The Farmers and Drovers Journal of Chicago insists that there is a decided shortage of beef cattle, such as would largely explain the continued high cost of beef, although the department of commerce and labor has gone on record to the effect that the supply of cattle is almost unprecedented. This is a matter which will probably be threshed out in the course of the congressional investigation which is now on foot. . . . It is pointed out that since the price of land in the West has increased 100 per cent in 10 years the land in the East is more nearly on a level with it in value. In other words, there is plenty of land to be bought in the eastern states at prices low enough to make the grazing of beef cattle profitable. Nearness to the eastern markets and the relatively low cost of transportation are important factors to be taken into consideration. Grazing cattle will, of course, enrich the soil and make for better grain crops hereafter. Much of this eastern farm land is worn out, and would be benefited by a change such as cattle raising would afford. Of course it sounds a little incongruous at first blush to think of the teeming east going into cattle raising on an extensive scale, but the cost of living has reached a point where no element in the scheme of economy can be overlooked.

secure a great share of that increased traffic for their own.

BANGOR COMMERCIAL—The general outlook for the sardine industry the present season is far from favorable, in fact the pack promises to be one of the most unsatisfactory in years. At the present time there are 16 factories operating in Washington county and more than that number have not opened and are very likely not to do so. Indeed of the factories that are running, some would be closed if the owners had any option in the matter, for they are, according to the statements of some of the sardine canners operating at less than cost. . . . There seem to be two prime difficulties with the sardine pack this year or rather two prime reasons that make for an unsatisfactory pack. The first may be stated to be the heavy pack of the last season, when in the state of Maine there were put up from 2,400,000 to 2,700,000 cases of sardines. The matter last season as it is estimated that there is no consumption to call for more than 2,000,000 cases. As a result there are now on the market about 600,000 cases that were carried over from the pack of last year or preceding years.

RAILROAD BOARD TO GIVE HEARING

Members of the board of railroad commissioners will give a hearing at a date to be announced on petitions signed by the selectmen of Blanford, Russell, Granville, Southwick, Agawam, East Longmeadow and Hampden, in the county of Hampden, and of the town of Huntington in Hampshire county, and by other citizens of that region filed on Wednesday, asking the board to extend the time within which the Berkshire Street railway is required, under the terms of the act of 1910 authorizing the New Haven to purchase that company, to construct certain street railway extensions in the western counties. The railroad commissioners have authorized the Haverhill & Southern New Hampshire Street Railway Company to change its name to the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company.

WINTHROP ELKS DEDICATE HOME

Winthrop lodge of Elks dedicated its new home in Washington avenue, Winthrop, yesterday afternoon. Last night the dedicatory dinner was given. Five hundred Elks, including representatives of the state and town, were present. Frank J. Condon of North Attleboro, district deputy grand exalted ruler, conducted the dedicatory ceremonies. Five years ago Winthrop lodge was instituted.

The building is a 2½-story structure with English characteristics, with piazzas both in front and rear. The first floor is devoted to billiard, club, reading, check, dining rooms and kitchen, as well as a ladies' parlor. In the basement four bowling alleys have been installed, with room provided for grill, lockers and shower baths.

LAW MAKES A PARACHUTE LEAP

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Rodman Law made a successful parachute leap from the biplane of Harold B. Brown, the Boston aviator, Wednesday. His first parachute opened when he had dropped 30 feet and the second when he was half way to the ground.

The stability of the biplane was not disturbed when lightened by the aeronaut's jump.

DR. BIGELOW TO GET DEGREE
Dr. Melvin M. Bigelow, Ph.D., will represent Harvard University at the diamond jubilee of the University of Michigan, to be held in Michigan today. He will receive the degree of LL.D. from the Michigan university. Dr. Bigelow is professor of law at the Boston University.

SECOND ROUSSEAU CENTENARY
RECALLS CAREER OF THE MAN

(Continued from page seven)

the point of idiosyncrasy by the satirist who wrote:

"A cloud, a piece of orange peel, the end of a cigar,
Once trodden by a princely heel, how beautiful they are."

Paris forgot to be wicked when reading of the frailty of Julie, and her rehabilitation as the wife of Wolmar. It was impossible for the libraries to meet the demand, and once, and once only did Immanuel Kant miss his afternoon walk, on the day he met Julie for the first time. At first sight it is difficult to explain the immense popularity of the story. Its morality was comparative, and its pity at times nauseating. The perfection of its style, however, the exquisiteness of its descriptions, the idyllic beauty of the panorama stirred the emotions of a nation, and produced a new school of fiction, just as its impossible economic, and its unbalanced social theories helped to produce a political revolution. It may be said that if there had been no Rousseau, Charlotte would never have cut her bread and butter, or Paul walked with Virginia, but neither would the national finances ever have been entrusted to Necker, or St. Just been permitted to draft a constitution.

"The New Heloise" no matter how much it may have pleased the Maréchal de Luxembourg or Immanuel Kant, cannot have given particular satisfaction to the "Well Beloved" or the Pompadour. "The Social Contract," which immediately followed it, must have outraged the entire "Oeil de Boeuf." The straw, however, which broke the camel's back was "Emilius." The church, the government, the aristocracy were all alike outraged by this remarkable book, which may have been as dull as Voltaire pronounced it, but which none the less produced in the children of the mothers who imbibed it a generation of "revolutionary Titans." "It is answered, in his own way, his own question, how a child should be made a worthy citizen, and the Parlement de Paris, which ordered it to be burned, and its author arrested, acted with a truer instinct than it knew, in attacking for infidelity the one man in France who believed in God. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of June, 1762, the little cottage at Montmorency was filled with lights and commotion. The morning Rousseau was galloping to the frontier, in a post-chaise, on his last long course of wandering.

Blow followed upon blow with staggering rapidity. At Evreux, in the canton of Berne, which he reached on June 14, he learned that his native city had proscribed him and burned his books. Shut out from Geneva he turned to Berne, only a fortnight later to be ordered to leave that city. He fled to Motiers in the canton of Neuchâtel; and from there wrote to the Governor, the Earl Marischal, and to the King of Prussia announcing his arrival. This last letter must have appealed to the sardonic humor of the great King. "I have said much ill of you," the amazing document ran, "perhaps I shall still say more; yet, driven from France, from Geneva, from the canton of Berne, I am come to seek shelter in your states. Perhaps I was wrong in not beginning there; this is the eulogy of which you are worthy. Sir, I have deserved no grace from you, I seek none, but I thought it my duty to inform your majesty that I am in your power and that I am so of set design." Frederick was no admirer of Rousseau as he had been of Voltaire. He was, however, far too big a man to play the miserable game of Christopher de Beaumont, by the divine compassion Archbishop of Paris, Duke of St. Cloud, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, or of the bigoted Calvinistic ministers of the cantons. Permission was at once sent for the refugee to remain, accompanied by a private communication to the Earl Marischal directing him to provide for the necessities of the distressed philosopher. The permission Rousseau gratefully accepted. The provision he summarily rejected, magnificently if somewhat grotesquely, declining to become a burden on the slender resources of the King.

Distinguished Friends

At Motiers, accordingly, he remained for the next three years. And it is no slight tribute to the character of this strange being, that he became during this time the best friend of that grand old Scot, the last of the Earls Marischal, who actually conceived a scheme for carrying him over to Scotland and forming a joint philosophic hermitage with David Hume. In his cottage at Motiers Rousseau had many distinguished visitors. There he met and captivated Prince Henry, the soldier of whom Frederick, speaking of the great war, said, "We all made our mistakes, all but Henry." There, too, came that loquacious busybody Boswell, temporarily parted from Johnson. When, however, the malicious intemperance of the local minister goaded him into a new flight, it was the offer of Hume he accepted to accompany him into England.

In England Rousseau was received with unbounded curiosity. As the protégé of Hume he was brought in contact with the leading men of the day. Conway induced "Farmer George" of all men, to offer him a pension, but Edmund Burke, still a leader of the Whigs, though he met him continually, failed entirely to appreciate him. At first everything went well. On the night Garrick welcomed him to Drury Lane, all London, headed by the King and Queen, flocked to the theater. Then came the usual recoil. The hot fit was followed by the cold. In the bleak solitude of his Derbyshire retreat the crazy fancies which to some extent had always haunted him, found articulate expression. He conceived himself the victim of a plot or-

ganized by Hume, D'Alembert and Voltaire. In the intervals of writing his "Confessions," the best known and in some respects the most remarkable of his books, he found time to launch the most amazing charges against his protector. Recrimination followed. London and Paris looked on, laughed and poured out pamphlets. Then the man's reason forsook him. The victim of his own fears, he fled from Derbyshire. He hid now in this village, now in that. At last in May, 1767, he arrived unexpectedly at Dover, and going on board ship escaped from his imaginary pursuers into France.

Closing Years

For 11 years more the miserable life struggle continued. For 11 years, in abject poverty, accompanied by Theresa, whose nature every day showed itself in a more terrible form, the victim of hallucination which gave him no peace, he sought some resting place where he could escape from his own fears. At last, quite suddenly, one July day, in the year 1778, in his own cottage at Ermenoville, in the neighborhood of Paris, the end came.

Years before, during his wanderings through France, Rousseau had committed himself to a prophecy as to the cataclysm toward which the country was drifting under the guidance of what has come to be known as the ancient regime. Before the century was out the prophecy had come true. The stately chateaux by which he had passed were going up to the clouds in smoke and flame. The strains of the Marseillaise were echoing along the dusty roads that led from the south to the capital. From thousands of hovels a gaunt race of half-starved wretches were issuing with the cry "liberty and fraternity." In the human tannery at Mendon "The Social Contract" was getting bound anew. It was the "Mountain" who directed the actions of "Monsieur de Paris." Then it was that the mortal remains of the man who, more than any other, had set France thinking, were brought amidst the roar of voices and the thunder of guns to a resting place in the capital. Man, affirmed the Jacobin Club, was born free. An interval of a few months, and then "the whiff of grape shot" and the scurrying of the section. The thin lieutenant of artillery, grown plump, and astride the destinies of Europe with a crown upon his head. The conscripts marching to the frontier, and the bear-skin lifted on the bayonets, not the cry of "liberty and fraternity," but of "Vive l'Empereur." Then the surrender of Sedan, the rehoisting of the tricolor, and "liberty and fraternity" once more on the walls of Paris. The second century has closed. The curtain is up on "the fifth act," and the statesmen of Europe demand what the denouement will be. Still, though to human sight the stage may be dark, to him with ears to hear the anthem of an earth peace, good-will towards man is growing louder all the time. Man is free born.

INSURRECTION IN
CUBA WEAKENING

HAVANA—Although from 2000 to 4000 rebels are estimated still under arms, the government expresses confidence that the insurrection is fast approaching collapse, and is now considering the question of withdrawing a portion of the regular troops. A conference which President Gomez had with the Liberal leaders is taken as an indication that he considers the insurrection now of secondary importance and that it is time to prepare for a political campaign.

WASHINGTON—The improvement of conditions in Cuba led the war department yesterday to abandon the arrangements made for the dispatch of the expeditionary force, and orders were issued to put out of commission the four army transports at Newport News.

WOMEN MARCH IN
BALTIMORE TODAY

WASHINGTON—White dresses, white shoes and 30-cent hats are to be worn by the Washington women taking part in the suffrage parade at Baltimore tonight for the benefit of the delegates to the Democratic national convention. Each marcher will carry a white balloon bearing the words "Votes for Women."

Leading the Washington contingent will be Miss Elsie Hill, president of the Woman's Equal Suffrage League of Washington. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley will lead the Stanton Suffrage Club, carrying the banner at the head of the Washington contingent will be Miss Alice E. Jenkins.

CAR HITS CART

An inward bound Milton-Forest Hills car ran into a tip cart loaded with crushed stone yesterday on a grade in Ashland street, Rosindale. James J. Corbett of 2 Lotus place, Jamaica Plain, driver of the car, was injured, as was Miss Cora Skoir of 44 Randolph street, Milton, who sat on the front seat of the car. Both horses drawing the tip cart were slain.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU AIDS CHOSEN

WASHINGTON—Ethelbert Stewart of Decatur, Ill., for many years connected with the federal bureau of labor and lately with the tariff board, was appointed Wednesday by Secretary Nagel as chief statistician of the new children's bureau. Miss Fanny Howe Fisk of New York was chosen private secretary to Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the bureau.

RURAL COMMUNITY
CONFERENCE IS TO
OPEN IN AMHERST

Many Sociological Societies
to Take Part in Meeting
Which Will Be Divided
Into Different Sections

EXHIBIT A FEATURE

AMHERST, Mass.—Third annual conference for rural community leaders and others interested in the larger problems of the development of the New England community will open at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, continuing to July 3, inclusive.

The 1912 conference is made possible through the cooperation of the following organizations: Massachusetts Federation of Churches, state board of education, free public library commission, Massachusetts Civic League, state board of health, county work of the Young Men's Christian Association, national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, New England Home Economics Association and Russell Sage Foundation.

The general plan of the conference provides for 10 sections, namely a clergymen's section, an agricultural education section and sections for librarians, civic betterment, sanitation of the rural community, county work of the Young Men's Christian Association, county work of the Young Women's Christian Association, homemakers', rural play and recreation, and town administration.

Each section will hold a separate meeting every forenoon, at which time technical questions will be discussed. Each afternoon a round table discussion for all sections will be held, and each evening a man prominent in social, educational or religious work will give an address.

Every afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock on the parade ground, there will be exhibited methods of teaching organized play. Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston will have this feature in charge.

One of the features of the conference will be the exhibits which created so much interest last year. They will represent the work done by various organizations for community betterment.

The large drill hall will be used for this purpose. Fully 25 organizations will contribute exhibits. Besides the societies already named are the Agricultural press, Smith's Agricultural school of Northampton, American Civic Association, New York child welfare exhibit, national child labor committee, town industries, Amherst Social Service League and others.

The college will exhibit the work of the experiment station and the extension service. The exhibits are to be in place tomorrow morning.

The library institute opened yesterday under the auspices of the free public library commission of Massachusetts. Miss Zaidie Brown conducted the work.

UTAH SUGAR MAN
SAYS LAND BOOM
KEPT OUT FACTORY

NEW YORK—Land boom which destroyed itself through its own success was described on Wednesday at the hearing which Willson B. Bryce, special examiner, is holding in the government's suit for the dissolution of the so-called sugar trust.

Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, testified that the land boom had resulted in the failure of the Havemeyer company to erect a beet sugar factory in the vicinity of Fayette, Idaho, in 1906.

"The erection of the factory was contingent upon the ability of the farmers to raise a certain number of acres of beets," said Mr. Cutler. "When the needs of the proposed factory got out of hand values began to rise. The farmers were so busy selling land they did not have time to raise beets and the required acreage was not planted."

HEARING ORDERED
IN REVERE CASE

REVERE, Mass.—Selectmen of this town will hold a public hearing on July 5 on the removal of Parker L. Kimball, chief of the fire department by the board.

The selectmen, after a session lasting all last night preferred charges against the board of fire engineers and suspended the entire board from office. A temporary board, consisting of Selectmen Acker, Hartung and Cassassa, has been appointed.

GARDNER FAMILY HAS REUNION

SALEM, Mass.—Reunion of the Gardner Family Association was held at Salem Willows today. These officers were elected: Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Salem, president; Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, vice-president; Miss Lucy M. Gardner, Salem, secretary and treasurer; the Rev. Charles H. Pope of Cambridge, Hon. George R. Gardner of Calais, Me., George P. Gardner of Boston, Arthur H. Gardner of Nantucket, Joseph A. Torrey of Manchester and Robert Gardner of Brooklyn, N. Y., counselors. Dr. Frank A. Gardner read a paper on the Gardner family in the war for American independence.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE
MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

Largest and Most Popular Hotel on the South Shore
THE CLIFF
HOTEL AND FIVE COTTAGES
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.
Redeemed and refurnished under new management.
OPEN JUNE 28

Directly on the ocean. Under the shadow of Mount Light. Adjoining "The Glades" and Co. Only 25 miles from Boston by rail or finest auto mobile road. Fine scenery. Seven miles of beautiful beach. Fine South Shore surf bathing. For booklet and all information address Edward Williams, Mr. North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va.

W. A. BARROW WINS
COACHING EVENT
IN HORSE SHOW

NEW YORK—The coaching Corinthian, the principal event of the International horse show in London, was won by W. A. Barrow's chestnuts, with W. H. Moore's Richmond cup winners second, and R. Craig McKerrrow's blacks and browns third, says a dispatch to the New York Herald.

There were 14 competitors, including A. G. Vanderbilt, who drove a perfectly matched team of bays.

W. H. Moore was again successful in the harness classes.

Miss Mona Dunn of Canada carried off the Ottawa cup for the best woman's hack with Sunrise.

MISS BOOTH TO
OPEN NEW CAMP

Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army will arrive in Boston on Saturday to hold several meetings and to officially open the army's fresh air camp for mothers and children at Canton, Mass. Miss Booth will speak at Scollay square, on Saturday night in the open air. On Sunday at 3 p. m. Miss Booth will speak at the army's tent in Cambridge, at 7:30 at Dr. Campbell's Baptist church, Central square, Cambridge.

Invitations have been sent to the public to be present at the official opening of the camp at Canton on July 2 by Miss Booth. The army's band will furnish music, and Miss Booth will be assisted by 300 Salvation Army officers.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Henry C. Robinson, superintendent southern division Boston & Maine road, and official staff left North station by special train at 7:15 o'clock this morning for an inspection trip over southern lines, including Stoneham, Peabody, South Lawrence, Ayer and Reformatory branches.

The motive power department of the Union freight road began today to send its engines in turn to the New Haven road's Roxbury shops for general repairs.

The New England Street Railway Club left the North station by special train of first-class equipment at 10:02 o'clock this morning for Gloucester, stopping at Lynn, Salem and Beverly en route. Returning, the special leaves Gloucester at 5 p. m.

Camp Wyandotte party occupied special parlor cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Mountain express from North station at 8:40 o'clock this morning en route to Wolfboro, N. H., via Rochester.

Chief engineer Arthur B. Corthell of the Boston & Maine road and party left North station at 8:30 o'clock last night in the private car No. 444, en route to the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railway to inspect territory between Swanton and St. Johnsbury today.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight yard, South Boston, yesterday a solid train of southern and Colorado vegetables and fruit, consigned to the Boston market, Union freight railway delivery.

Fred C. Choute, assistant train master, and Ash V. Bartlett, general yard master, Boston & Maine road at North station, are working out a new yard and track schedule for July 4 which will correspond with the new time card now in effect.

CROWN PRINCE PUBLISHES DIARY

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that all the English newspapers contain long reviews of "My Hunting Diary," a book by the Crown prince. Half the book is taken up by excellent photographs taken by the author or the crown princess.

COURT CUTS PRICE OF RAZORS

WASHINGTON—In the supreme court of the District of Columbia it was held on Wednesday that a retailer may sell a safety razor at any price he chooses, notwithstanding any stipulations to the contrary by the manufacturer.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Save \$5.00 On Your Suit
From factory direct to you. All wool serges, chevots, hopsacking and pure worsteds, made in Norfolk style or two and three-button sack.

Send me your order and after two weeks if not satisfied with purchase, return at my expense and I will refund your money. Over two hundred styles.

MEN'S \$10.00 SUITS
Only measurement necessary, bust, waist and inside seam. Also mention height and weight.

W. H. MacWatters
8513 Wade Park Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
P. S. Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.
Registered U. S. Patent Office
ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
SOMEBODY'S OPPORTUNITY

THE OWNER of a dairy farm in splendid dairy section wants working partner with \$3000. money to be used to complete farm equipment, buy more cows, etc. Owner lives on farm, knows the business and sees the opportunities but lacks sufficient capital. This section just awakening, two new railroads building, land values going up, it is a good time for owner offers chance to own one half of farm at former price and pay for it from profits. Moderate income, money to be quickly and largely increased by adding more working capital. Best of markets for all farm products, almost at your very door. For full particulars address THE INTERVALE DAIRY FARM, P. O. Box 338, Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—\$50,000 additional capital in established manufacturing business making Good Road Improvement Implements. One or two young men who can interest or secure this capital can be given good positions. Want men who know that honest effort in legitimate business will not fail. Have many strong agencies in United States and Canada. Line is profitable. Write for particulars. Place located in central New York. Address J. F. ROMIG, 70 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

6% NET TO THE INVESTOR

First Mortgages on highly improved city and farm property; highest class of security. Write for particulars. Place located in central New York. Address J. F. ROMIG, 70 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

SULFLOW & MAAS COMPANY

215 Andrus Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SUMMER COTTAGES

Kennebunk Beach, Me.
TO LET—Beautifully located furnished cottages, some new this season; delightful scenery; fine bathing, boating, fishing; golf links; rental \$300 to \$1000 per season. For particulars address G. E. CURRIER.

FARM LANDS—ILLINOIS
NURSERY AND POULTRY MEN TAKE NOTICE—Place of 20 acres, rich soil, well equipped, 17 miles from Loop. JOHN LINNEMAN, P. O. Box, Glenview, Ill.

SUMMER BOARD

MAGNOLIA, MASS.
AN IDEAL PLACE to spend the summer, near the bathing beach; excellent table. MRS. M. A. ELDRIDGE, Prop.

SUMMER STUDIOS

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER on the South Shore, 45 minutes from Boston, an artist's STUDIO, admirably adapted also for persons of similar tastes. Beautiful water and accommodations for light housekeeping; sleeping porch. Address F. A. B., 70 Kilby st., room B.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

OVERLOOKING Riverside drive, cool, completely furnished, 7 rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; \$75 a month. LEE, 612 W. 112th st.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionary, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correct, latest, reliable. WILLIAM'S BOOK STORE, 340 Washington st., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

RENT from the manufacturers—No. 3 Oliver Typewriter, THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 146 Congress st.

NOTICES

Ordinances of 1912, Chapter One
CONCERNING GAUGERS OF LIQUID MEASURES

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

The Mayor, shall appoint, annually, subject to confirmation by the City Council, three or more persons, who shall be sworn, to be Gaugers of Liquid Measures, at least one of whom shall be a deputy sealer of weights and measures or a person not engaged or employed in any business involving the manufacture or use of said measures, said gaugers to be paid by fees, the regulation of fees to be made by the sealer of weights and measures of the city of Boston.

Nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing any additional expenditure by the city for the performance or enforcement of this ordinance.

In City Council, May 20, 1912. Passed. JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

Approved May 22, 1912. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Mayor.

A true copy. Attest: JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company
621 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS

Wedding Invitations
Faultless engraving on just the proper stationery is necessary for wedding cards. We have experts who make this a study, in order to give you just the right thing. Send for samples.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

100 lbs. Manufacturer's Seconds, 2 1/2c
1 lb. for 12c
Coconut Bon Bons, per lb. 12c
Coated Marshmallows, per lb. 12c
Druggists' Jelly Drops, regular size, quality, per lb. 17c
Summer Candies, full line, per lb. 20c
SPECIAL—Regular size quality Chocolate, per lb. 29c

81 PORTLAND STREET

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Kinloch Central 4131

Mullaphy Florist
ST. LOUIS MO.

3529 N. GRAND AVENUE

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Over a Million Wear Them.
Millions more would do so if they knew how easy they make walking.

O'Sullivan's Heels
Of New Live Rubber
At All Shoemakers—30 Cents Attached.

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Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company
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FURNITURE STORAGE
PACKING, SHIPPING
Estimates furnished without charge.
Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone 323 Roxbury.

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TEN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BRANDS
Sauer's
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACT
BY EVERY TEST

AUTO RENTING SERVICE

\$2.50 PER HOUR, a pass, careful driver (owner), nice Maxwell car. Special rates for trips, etc. Hour, day, week mileage. J. S. ODOM, Y. M. C. A. garage, 288 St. Bololph st., tel. Back Bay 2565.

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COMBINGS made into pleasing switches and cluster puffs, 75c per oz. MRS. UHL, 6637 S. Halsted st., Chicago.

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DR. D. V. BOWER
Suite 1430, Peoples Gas Building
Telephone Central 4371, CHICAGO

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT
1006 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5801 CHICAGO

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARTIN & SHERLOCK,
Attorneys at Law
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

WANTED

A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 25, 1908, any edition, for an historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1633.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER
Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Dramatic, Lecturing, etc.
402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies.

Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand

Instruction in all music branches.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Considerable activity is manifest in the West End, especially on Beacon Hill, where building operations have been going on for several months. Many houses are being remodeled and modernized as well as new houses constructed.

The sale is reported of 67 Pinckney street, Beacon Hill, whereby William P. Defriez transfers title to the West End Associates, John G. Palfrey and Edward C. Bradley, trustees. The property is assessed for a total valuation of \$10,500, of which amount \$6200 is on the 1065 square feet of land. The purchase is for investment. Codman & Street and George F. Wentworth were the brokers in the transaction.

Rebecca Flink has purchased from the Edwin Jacob estate two 3/4 story brick dwellings at 119 Myrtle street on a lot running through to 70 Revere street, and near Grove street, containing 1310 square feet, taxed together for \$8800. The land alone valued at \$4600.

Giuseppe Pisano is the new owner of a three-story brick building situated at Bridge court near North Anderson street, West End, conveyed by Thomas B. Shea. deed coming through William H. Shea. The total assessment is \$10,000, with \$900 of this amount upon the 600 square feet of land included.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS
In Dorchester real estate the demand appears to increase with the large number of new houses being added from year to year.

Edward F. Alexander and wife have purchased a home on Nottingham street, near Bullard, consisting of a frame building and lot containing 4535 square feet taxed in the name of Allan M. Brown for \$7600, \$1000 of which is upon the ground.

Harry V. D. Whitaker and wife have just had their deed recorded, covering property at 197 Magnolia street, corner of Kineo street, being a frame residence and 6875 square feet of land. All is taxed for \$5100. The land value alone is \$2100. Julia M. Clementi made the deed.

The frame house and 3225 square feet of land assessed to Mary C. Towle at 16 Edwin street, near Dorchester avenue, has been deeded to Hattie A. Cooper and the deed recorded. This property is assessed for \$4800, including \$800 on the land.

Final papers have gone to record in the transfer of a frame residence on Longfellow street, near Toplioff street, on about 3474 square feet of land. Valued by the assessors approximately on the basis of building \$2500 and land \$900, total \$3400. Joseph J. McGowan et al were the grantors and Patrick J. Ryan the purchaser.

Margaret T. Daven has placed a deed on record from Eubert M. Laws and another conveying title to 143 Stanwood street, near Columbia road, consisting of a frame residence and stable, and 6389 square feet of land. All is valued upon the basis of \$3000, of which the land carries \$1500.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCES

Hardly a day passes without a number of real estate deals being reported from this busy district which has continued to attract builders and home seekers for several years past.

Katherine T. Rascher added to her former holdings on Homestead street through the purchase of the adjoining property at 67, being a 2 1/2-story frame dwelling, together with an extra lot. The entire area of land comprises 15,550 square feet valued at \$6300 and a total assessment of \$12,100. William B. Watts made the deed.

An estate at 33 Humboldt avenue, near Bower street, has just been sold by Catherine J. Barry to Philip S. Feeney. There is a three-story well front brick residence and 1290 square feet of land, assessed for taxes \$5000 on improvements and \$1000 additional on the lot.

Another sale has just gone to record for property on Whitney street, near Smith street, assessed in the name of Sarah L. Foley. It is a frame building and about 2882 square feet of land, taxed approximately on the basis of \$4000 for improvements and \$2200 more on the land. Daniel H. Gillespie is the buyer.

Charles A. Steeves has purchased the improved property 37-39 Ray street, being a double frame building, and 2773 square feet of land. It is valued for taxes at \$700 on the land and a total of \$2200. Fanny L. Perry was the former owner.

EAST BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN

Levin J. Wyzanski has taken title and deed has been recorded to an estate located 18 Central square, corner of Porter street, known as Central Hall, East Boston, adjoining other property of the purchaser, valued by the assessors at \$24,000. The land contains 4000 square feet and carries \$12,000 of the above amount. The East Boston Universalist parish of the Massachusetts Universalist convention conveyed the title.

The large double frame building situated 193-195 Maverick street, near Orleans street has been sold by Barbara M. Smith to Josephine Martorana. The transaction carries with it 2700 square feet of land valued at \$900, and the total assessment is \$6500.

Among the Charlestown transfers today was a sale by William P. Hammond to Sarah A. Barry, who buys the premises at 47 Monument square, corner of Soley street, consisting of a frame residence and 3592 square feet of land. The improvements are valued at \$3200, and

the land for \$6300, being a total assessment of \$6900.

Another little deal in Charlestown was the purchase of a brick building located 50 Mystic street, near Medford street, on a lot containing 1210 square feet of land, belonging to the Daniel E. Kelly estate and taxed for \$2800, including \$600 on the land. Catherine Doherty is the buyer.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Gertie Leavitt to Peter M. Leavitt, Allen st., q. 31.
Thomas B. Shea to William H. Shea, Bridge street et. and ps.; q. 31.
William H. Shea to Pisanio, Bridge street et. and ps.; q. 31.
William P. Defriez to West End Associates, Pinckney st., q. 31.
Kate M. Devlin to Katharine P. Hewins, Warren av. and ps.; q. 31.
Edwin Jacob est. to Rebecca Flink, Myrtle st., Revere st.; q. 31.

SOUTH BOSTON

Gustav Hank to Ludwig Schmitt, Dorchester av.; w. 31.

EAST BOSTON

Mass. Universalist Convention to Levin J. Wyzanski, Central sq. and Porter st.; q. 31.
East Boston Universalist Parish to Levin J. Wyzanski, Central sq. and Porter st.; q. 31.
Barbara M. Smith to Josephine Martorana, Maverick st.; d. 37,200.
Louis D. Cohen to Philip Glassman, Saratoga st.; w. 31.
Mary E. Fales, nee, to William B. Sturtevant, Bennington st.; d. 3800.
Florence D. Davis, nee, to Annabelle Polcarli, Liverpool st.; d. 3175.
William B. Sturtevant to Mary E. Fales, Bennington st.; q. 31.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order given:

Eaton st., 9, ward 8; Wolf Glazer, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.
Stratham st., 139, ward 25; Simon Eleas, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.
Chestnut Hill ave., 206-210, ward 25; Simon Eleas, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.
Beacon st., 823, ward 11; S. Rudnick, F. A. Kingsboro pk., 9, 11, ward 25; Ruth O. Anderson, H. M. Ramsey; wood dwelling.

Lorraine st., 21, ward 23; Mary L. Brown; wood dwelling.
Westmoreland st., 78, ward 23; Frank Fitzsimmons; wood dwelling.
Holmes av., 24, ward 23; M. H. Hirsch; wood auto storage.
Stanley st., 18, ward 20; C. M. Mowatt; wood dwelling.

Spice st., 1, 30, cor. 50 Cambridge st.; Marks & Johnson; alter mfg.
Washington st., 305-309, ward 7; President and Councilors Harvard College; alter mfg.
Washington st., 780, ward 7; Ezra F. Pratt Federal st., 30-32, and 131-133 Congress st.; ward 7; William V. Peters, Parker, Thomas & Rice; alter mercantile.
Smith court, 8, ward 11; Synagogue Lebor; alter synagogue.

Boynton st., 41, ward 11; Francis Peabody, Jr., et al.; alter tenements.
Jury st., 3, ward 11; 20th Century Club, Tremont st., 64, ward 12; C. G. Winslow; alter store and dwelling.
D st., cor. W 5th st., ward 13; City of Boston; alter school.
West 5th st., 122, ward 13; Downer Oil Co.; fire refinery.

MRS. OWEN WISTER TALKS ON EDUCATION TO CLUB FEDERATION

SAN FRANCISCO—With the formal work of hearing reports of officers and permanent committees and the registering of visitors by the credentials committee cleared away, the eleventh biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs got down to actual business here today.

Reports were heard from the chairman of transportation, membership, press, badge and club history committees. There were several addresses on civic topics, prominent among which was "The Merit System and Public Education" by Mrs. Owen Wister of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Phillip North Moore of St. Louis, retiring president, said in her valedictory on Wednesday that the country at large had the club women to thank for the pure food law, the preservation of Niagara falls from the greed of power companies, the passage of the Weeks bill for the conservation of forest lands and much legislation for the welfare of women and children.

For the future she urged that women address themselves particularly to international and industrial peace, regulation of the press and the drama, education, inspection of factories and a closer watch on national legislation affecting social and civil life.

Her advice was that state divisions of the federation as well as the national body itself hold to their own educational purpose allowing developments and individual clubs to affiliate as they chose. Committee reports and routine business occupied most of the session. A ripple of laughter ran through the hall when the first rule reported by the committee on rules and regulations commanded that "to insure the comfort and pleasure of all, ladies will please remove their hats."

EDUCATIONAL WORK IS SUBJECT OF TALK BY ELECTRICAL MEN

Discussion Based Mainly on Schools of Massachusetts, Which Are Said to Lead All Other States

WISCONSIN SECOND

Recommendations for the promotion of industrial education by the educational committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at today's sessions in the Hotel Somerset were based mainly on investigations by the state and city of the operation of such schools in Massachusetts.

The institute met jointly with the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in one session and held a parallel meeting on telegraphy and telephone in another assembly room of the Somerset.

Although the educational committee found that vocational schools are in practical operation in 20 states, yet Massachusetts is alluded to as being not only the pioneer but the leader in this branch of education and as the only state in which elaborate provisions are in actual operation. Wisconsin is denoted as most worthy of a place with Massachusetts and what are considered the best points of the methods of these two states are outlined.

Wentworth Institute of Boston is the subject of a special inspection as an example of the recent development in privately endowed trade schools. Results of investigations of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, three public schools of New York city, work of the New York state department of education and of the apprentice schools of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads are given.

Papers read at this session included the "Introduction, Defining Scope and Purpose of Report of Educational Committee," by J. P. Jackson; "Industrial Education as Applicable by Electrical Manufacturing Corporations to Their Own Organizations," by Charles P. Steinmetz; "A Few Successful Types of Vocational or Industrial Education in the New England and Middle States and Railroad Schools," by Henry H. Norris; "Telephone and Electric Operating Companies and Other Industrial Schools in and About New York City," by Samuel Sheldon; "The Important Features of State Laws Relating to Publicly Supported and Controlled Vocational or Industrial Schools," by Walter I. Slichter, and "Organization of the Technical College as Related to Its Usefulness to the Industries," by Ralph D. Mershon.

The papers read at the parallel session included the "History and Development of Submarine Signaling," by H. J. W. Fay; "The Wiring of Large Buildings for Telephone Service," by Fred L. Rhodes; "The Vibrations of Telephone Diaphragms," by Charles F. Meyer and J. B. Whitehead, and "Military Telegraph Lines Using the Polarized Sounder as Receiving Instrument," by George R. Guild.

A continued session for the railway papers will follow. A meeting of the directors will be held this afternoon. The annual dinner will come tonight at the Somerset and George Westinghouse is to be presented with the Edison medal for meritorious achievement in development of the alternating current system for light and power.

Gardner C. Anthony, dean of the engineering school of Tufts College, presides at the professional session of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at the Somerset this evening. He will lead the symposium on "The Training of Engineering Teachers."

BRICK AND TILE MAKERS STRIKE

METUCHEN, N. J.—Striking clay-diggers digged the brick and tile factory of N. D. Valentine & Co. Wednesday, and induced about 250 employees to quit. After gaining 50 recruits at the clay fields, the strikers marched to Ford's where they were joined by 140 employees of William Ostrander & Co. Sixty men at Brinkman's terra cotta works also struck. More than 1200 hands are now out of 10 brick and tile plants have shut down.

TUNNEL AWARDS MADE

F. H. Williams as auditor, has filed two reports in the superior court in suits against the city of Boston for taking a strip of land for the Washington street tunnel. He awarded Benjamin S. Blanchard et al, owners of 758-764 Washington street, \$19,404, and Charles J. Davis and others who leased the property \$3188.

RICH MARL BED IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Alta.—Discovery of a bed of marl suitable for the manufacture of the best of Portland cement, covering an area of approximately 1000 acres and located four miles west of the city and south of the Stony Plain trail, has been announced to the owners by French and English experts who have been engaged for some months past in making tests of the deposit.

BOSTON MEN FAVOR JUDGE DODGE

Boston attorneys have allied themselves to obtain the advancement of Judge Dodge of the United States district court to the circuit judgeship to succeed the late Judge Schofield.

MR. ROOSEVELT OUT TO FIGHT 'INTERESTS' TO END, HE ASSERTS

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Mr. Roosevelt says that the "big sinister influences" have determined to eliminate him because he is the one man whom they really fear. Having defeated him at the Chicago convention, he says, they hope to control the Democratic convention to this same end.

"They know me and I know them," he said. "It is anything to beat me. I am fighting a lone hand, and I am going to fight it out to the end."

The former President made this remark after a long conference with William A. Prendergast, controller of the city of New York. Mr. Prendergast came to Oyster Bay to induce Mr. Roosevelt to say definitely that under no circumstances would he withdraw from the fight.

"Has any proposition been made," Mr. Prendergast was asked, "that any man other than Colonel Roosevelt should lead the fight for the new party?"

"I will answer that question for Mr. Prendergast," said Mr. Roosevelt. "In the statement which I made in Chicago on Monday, I said that I would stay in the fight to the end. Since then I have received hundreds of letters and telegrams urging me to go on with it, and not one of them proposed that I get out of it. In every case my reply is just what I said at Chicago."

Mr. Roosevelt has received many letters containing money to be used in the work of organizing the new party. One man, whose name was not disclosed, sent his check for \$1500, but most of the donations were of small amounts.

WAKEFIELD TAX FIGURES GIVEN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Assessors will make public tonight the state, county and other assessments which enter the local tax levy. The state tax will be \$15,625, an increase of \$1875; the county tax, \$8599.73, a reduction of \$175.23; the metropolitan park tax, a reduction of \$890.90, an increase of \$203.75, and the Charles river basin tax \$750.53, a cut of \$1361.56. The total is \$39,313.29, \$312.40 less than in 1911, and will mean nearly \$5 on the tax rate.

The board will report that local appropriations are \$27,000 above those of 1911 and that, in spite of over \$300,000 in new building and increased property valuations, it will have to lend every effort to keep the tax rate at \$20.

MANY TEACHERS ARE TRANSFERRED

Everett school committee last evening elected many new teachers and made several transfers of teachers.

The new teachers: Miss Harriett M. Peadley to second grade Adams school, Miss Susan J. Rollins to fifth grade Center school, Miss Anna D. Allard to second grade Franklin, Miss Jean M. Driscoll to third grade Hancock school, Miss Sarah M. Wendell to commercial department high school, Miss Eva D. Bowker to fifth grade Nichols, Miss Lillian M. Hoyle to seventh grade Webster, Miss Eva L. Pratt to first grade Winslow school, Miss Sadie A. Taylor to second grade Mt. Washington, Miss Carrie B. Knowlton to fifth grade Warren school and Alden B. Stubbs to have charge of industrial training at high school.

TAILORS AND WOOL MEN HAVE OUTING

About 200 tailors and woolen men, members of the Boston Merchant Tailors Exchange and the Providence Merchant Tailors Exchange, left the South station at noon today for their joint outing at Riverside recreation grounds.

The members had dinner on reaching Riverside, then watched a ball game between the woolen men and trimmers versus tailors. Cups are to be given members of the winning team. The rest of the day will be spent in water sports. L. O. Dennison of Waltham is president of the Boston organization.

MALDEN MEN GET THEIR PAY

One hundred and fifty laborers of the water and streets department of Malden, whose pay to the extent of \$2500, has been held up because of Commissioner John Devir's refusal to sign the pay roll, received their money today, when Frank H. Carlisle, a member of the board, returned from Mansett, Me., and signed the pay roll.

In order for the men to get their pay the roll had to be signed by at least two of the three commissioners. Commissioner C. T. Hall signed, but Mr. Devir would not do so because of an item protested by him.

VERMONT CANDIDATE NAMED

BURLINGTON, Vt.—At the first district Republican convention on Wednesday, Col. Frank L. Greene of St. Albans was nominated for Congress. Warren R. Austin of St. Albans, who was considered Colonel Greene's strongest opponent, received 66 votes to Colonel Greene's 177.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wool, hides, hair, calfskins, etc., filled the holds of the British freighter Ventura de Larrinaga, Capt. J. C. B. Marshall, when that vessel arrived today from Rosario, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. She had 6000 tons of freight, all but 1000 tons destined for this port. The rest will be taken on to New York.

Twenty-two huge albacores, each one weighing from 450 to 800 pounds, reached here today on the British steamer Prince George from Yarmouth, N. S. This is said to be the largest shipment of these fish ever sent here at one time from Yarmouth. They were consigned to various dealers about T wharf and Atlantic avenue.

One mackerel, one swordfish and 11 groundfish arrivals comprised the fleet at T wharf today. The market was full with little demand and low prices. Steak cod jumped half a cent a pound over Wednesday's price. The fare of the Mildred Robinson, 80,000 pounds of codfish, the largest single catch of the day, was taken to Gloucester for salting and curing. The schooner Clintonia, Capt. Ralph Webber, brought in 3000 large fresh mackerel, 2000 of which were caught off Highland light, close in shore, while the vessel was bound for the market.

The Nattie L. Farmer brought in 40 swordfish selling at 10 cents per pound to dealers. Groundfish arrivals: Mildred Robinson 87,000 pounds mixed fish, str. Swell 70,000, Mary P. Goulart 78,000, Mary de Costa 55,800, Francis V. Sylvia 51,600, E. C. Hussey 28,000, Rose Dorthea 23,000, Genesta 25,900, Emilia Enos 19,000, Joseph P. Johnson 16,400 and Galathea 18,600. The Hussey also had 3000 pounds of halibut, Robinson 2000, Goulart 400, Sylvia 1000 and De Costa 1500. Dealers' prices: Steak cod \$6 per hundred weight, market cod \$2.75, haddock \$2, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$2.25 and small hake \$1.50.

On the way here from Liverpool and Queenstown the Cupard line steamer Franconia is bringing 133 saloon, 318 second cabin and 335 steerage passengers.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Ventura de Larrinaga (Br.) Marshall, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, St. Lucia, Cienfuegos, Havana, and Cardenas.
Str Verona (Nor.) Osholm, Port Antonio, and Port Morant.

Str Prince George (Br.) McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Millinocket, Perry, Stockton for New York.
Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Colby, Bath, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Nellie, Swim, Newburyport, Mass., with 6 A R Co No 78.
Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Philadelphia, towed his Monitor, Saco and Oak Hill.
Sch Bobs (Br.) Robinson, Clements-port, N. S.
Tug John Scully, Pateman, Portsmouth, N. H.

Cleared
Str Verona (Nor.) Osholm, Port Antonio.
Str San Jose (Br.) Davison, Port Limon.
Str Prince George (Br.) McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Sailed
Str Pershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Pershaw, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Colby, Bath.

Sailed
Str Calvin Austin, St John, N. B.
Tug Erika with 600 tons for South Amboy, calling at Salem for lg Dunlop for Newport News and East for Norfolk.
Strs Prince George (Br.) Yarmouth, N. S.; Kershaw, Norfolk; Pershaw, Philadelphia; Bunker Hill, New York; H F Dimock, do.

MANY FOREIGNERS IN SPOKANE, WASH.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane's foreign born white population has increased from 7462 in 1900 to 21,290 in 1910, according to figures issued by the census bureau from Washington, D. C., reports the Chronicle. Canada leads in the number of immigrants to the city and Sweden is a close second, the figures being 3997 and 3343, respectively.

The German born in the city number 2745 and the greatest ratio of increase is shown in the immigration of Italian born residents, there being 135 here in 1900 and 1544 here 10 years later.

That Canada has also led in the immigration of foreign born white people into this state during the last 10 years is shown by comparative figures.

The state of Washington has 241,237 foreign born whites within its boundaries out of a total population of 1,141,900. In this total number the Canadian born lead with 35,271, not including 3704 French-Canadians.

JOHNSON PUPILS TO SING

On Friday evening Madam Vinello Johnson will give an opera concert, assisted by her pupils. Mme. Delano Miss Levine and Miss Pearl Preston will appear in operatic scenes and Mme. Johnson will sing an aria from "Aida." The concert is under the direction of D. G. Cericola.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND			
Sailings from New York			
*La Provence, for Havre.....	June 27	7:15 a.m.	July
*Adriatic, for New York.....	June 27	7:30 a.m.	July
*Tunisier, for Montreal.....	June 27	7:45 a.m.	July
*Empress of Britain, for Quebec.....	June 27	8:00 a.m.	July
*Canada, for Montreal.....	June 27	8:15 a.m.	July
*Kaiserin Augusta, for New York.....	June 27	8:30 a.m.	July
*Sagamore, for Boston.....	June 27	8:45 a.m.	July
*Arabic, for Boston.....	June 27	9:00 a.m.	July
*Portland, for Philadelphia.....	June 27	9:15 a.m.	July
*Dorchester, for Boston.....	June 27	9:30 a.m.	July
*Baltic, for New York.....	June 27	9:45 a.m.	July
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Montreal.....	June 27	10:00 a.m.	July
*Virginia, for Montreal.....	June 27	10:15 a.m.	July
*Caronia, for New York.....	June 27	10:30 a.m.	July
*Meganth, for Montreal.....	June 27	10:45 a.m.	July
*Zeeland, for Boston.....	June 27	11:00 a.m.	July
*Canadian, for Boston.....	June 27	11:15 a.m.	July
*Pedre, for New York.....	June 27	11:30 a.m.	July
*Oceania, for Liverpool.....	June 27	11:45 a.m.	July
*Empress of Ireland, for Montreal.....	June 27	12:00 p.m.	July
*Lusitania, for New York.....	June 30	12:15 p.m.	July
*United States, for Copenhagen.....	July 7	12:30 p.m.	July
*Cyprus, for Boston.....	July 7	12:45 p.m.	July
*Sagamore, for New York.....	July 7	1:00 p.m.	July
*Hastings, for Philadelphia.....	July 7	1:15 p.m.	July

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

A HEAVIER TONE PREVAILS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

Trading Is Still Largely for Professional Account—Local Copper Stocks Are Somewhat Erratic

LONDON IRREGULAR

Stocks displayed a rather heavy tone at the opening this morning of the New York market. There was no news to account for the lower prices following a strong close last night. Some traders are prone to attribute price changes to political developments and ascribed the strong tone late yesterday afternoon to the defeat of W. J. Bryan for the temporary chairmanship of the Democratic national convention, which, it is asserted eliminated him as a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination. The best that can be said of the trading is that it is a professional market. A few specialties were prominent this morning.

Some good fractional advances were made by local coppers during the early sales.

F. W. Woolworth common and preferred made their initial appearance in the New York market this morning. The common's last sale yesterday on the curb was 96 3/4. It opened this morning at 97 and crossed 99. The preferred sold at 115 1/4. Standard Milling opened unchanged at 29 3/4 and sold up to 30 1/4 before midday.

Westinghouse Electric opened unchanged at 74 1/4 and advanced a point. General Electric also was in better demand. The Erie issues advanced well.

The common opened up 1/4 at 34 1/4, receded 1/4 and then advanced a point. The first preferred opened up 1/4 at 52 1/4 and rose to 53 1/4 before midday. The standard issues were quiet and rather weak throughout the first half of the session.

Price changes on the local exchange were confined chiefly to the fractions. Around midday the tone was easy.

Stocks generally continued heavy during the afternoon. Wash preferred in New York was conspicuously weak. The Boston market also turned heavy. Substantial losses were sustained by Lake, Superior and Butte & Superior.

LONDON—In the final dealings on the stock exchange today the securities markets were sluggish. Consols were dropping again and home rails displayed weakness, there being an absence of support in the interval before the July dividends.

After leaving off at highest figures in the official session, American railway shares and Canadian Pacific halted on the curb.

There was no reflection in the market for Chinese bonds of the rejection by the government of the six power loan terms. Paris pressed Kaffirs for sale. Copper appeared to be waiting the month-end statistics. Rio Tinto up 1/4 at 81 1/2. Continental houses closed quiet.

THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, one to three points higher: July 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, August 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, September 11 3/4 to 11 1/2, October 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, November 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, December 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, January 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, February 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, March 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, April 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, May 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, June 11 1/2 to 11 1/4.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady. Middlings 6.63d, unchanged. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 2000, 1000 American. Futures opened steady, 2 to 2 1/2 up. At 12:30 p. m. firm, 1 1/2 to 3 up from previous close: July-August 6.41, October-November 6.27, December-January 6.23 1/2, January-February 6.23.

PEOPLES GAS

NEW YORK—The next Peoples Gas quarterly dividend will be announced during the latter part of July. Rumors that directors will place the stock on an 8 per cent basis have caused considerable strength in the stock. On present basis of 10 per cent increase in earnings over 1911, close to 10 per cent will be available for dividends on stock for 1912.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; light easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature.

The area of high pressure that was central over the north central districts yesterday has moved eastward and now overlies the northeast. The pressure is also high over the Pacific coast states. It is low in the plateau region and in the south.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 70; 10 a. m. 72; 12 noon 74; 2 p. m. 76; 4 p. m. 78; 6 p. m. 79; 8 p. m. 77; 10 p. m. 75; 12 midnight 73.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 81; Portland, Me. 80; Buffalo 76; Albany 78; Nantucket 72; Pittsburgh 80; Washington 88; Chicago 86; Philadelphia 86; St. Louis 84; Denver 88; San Francisco 68; St. Louis 80.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:59; High water 7:25; 9:58 a. m., 10:12 p. m.; Length of day 15:10.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adm. Chas. 1st pt.	2	2	2	2
Adm. Chas. 2nd pt.	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am. Alchem.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar.	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am. Can. 1st pt.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Can. 2nd pt.	59	59	59	59
Am. Citrus.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am. Loco.	43	43	43	43
Am. Smelting.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am. Smelting p. 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Steel Indus.	36	36	36	36
Am. Sugar.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am. T. & T.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Am. Woolen p. 100	90	90	90	90
Anacosta.	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Atchafalaya.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalaya p. 104	104	104	104	104
At Coast Line.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Baldwin Loco. p. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bak. & Ohio.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Beth Steel.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel p. 71	71	71	71	71
B. R. T.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Ca. Pacific.	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Central Leather.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chl. & Gt. West.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl. & N. W. p. 35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chl. & N. W. p. 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chl. & N. W. p. 142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Chl. & N. W. p. 137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chino.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Col. Fuel.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Con. Gas.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Corn Products.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Felt & Hudson.	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Frie. & Hudson.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Frie. & Hudson p. 52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Frie. & Hudson p. 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Frie. & Hudson p. 175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Goldfield Con.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 135	135	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 59	59	59	59	59
Gr. Nor. p. 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 134	134	134	134	134
Gr. Nor. p. 81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2

Arrivals

Str. Verona from Port Antonio with 22,280 stems bananas, 110 bbls oranges, 2 pms lime juice.
Str. Powhatan from Norfolk with 1970 bbls potatoes, 170 bbls beans, 330 cts cabbages, 70 cts cukes, 200 bags peanuts, 300 cts miscellaneous truck.
Str. Katakulu from Jacksonville with 3 cts watermelons, 7 bbls grape fruit, 48 cts pines, 21 cts squash, 30 cts tomatoes.
Str. Massachusetts from New York brought 25 bags peanuts, 42 cts pines, 47 bbls macaroni.
Str. Cretic from Mediterranean ports brought in addition to lemons already reported, 27,190 bbls macaroni.
Str. Nantucket, sailed from Norfolk at 9:30 p. m. June 26 for Boston, with 2900 bbls potatoes, 50 cts cabbages, 90 bbls beans, 75 cts cukes, 7 cts beets, 100 cts tomatoes, 30 bbls apples. Due here Friday, June 28, a. m.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Strawberries 625 cts, other berries 91 cts, peaches 572 cts, watermelons 7 cts, cantaloupes 6 cts, Florida oranges 368 bbls, Jamaica oranges 220 bbls, California fruit 2 cts, pines 225 cts, peanuts 225 bush, potatoes 12,236 bush, onions 625 bush.
Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1033 pigs, last year 1303 pigs.
Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5.00 to \$6.25, winter patents \$5.00 to \$5.50, winter straights \$5.40 to \$5.65, Kansas \$5.10 to \$5.50, winter clears \$5.20 to \$5.40, spring clears, in June \$4.50 to \$5.
Milled—Spring bran \$25 to \$25.50, winter bran \$25.25 to \$25.75, red dog \$33.25, middlings \$28 to \$30, mixed feed \$27.25 to \$30, cottonseed meal \$31.50 to \$32.50.
Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow \$7 1/2 to \$8, No. 3 yellow \$5 1/2 to \$6 1/2, steamers yellow \$6 1/2 to \$7, ship No. 2 yellow \$7 1/2 to \$8, yellow \$8 to \$8 1/2.
Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white 61 1/2 to 62 1/2, No. 2 clipped white 60 1/2 to 61 1/2, No. 3 clipped white 60 to 60 1/2, ship 38 lbs 61 1/2 to 62 1/2, reg 36 lbs 60 1/2 to 61, reg 34 lbs 59 1/2 to 60.
Butter—Northern creamery, 28 to 29 1/2; western best, 28.
Eggs—Fancy, nearly hennery, 24 to 25; western best, 20 to 20 1/2.
Beans—Peas, choice per bu \$2.00 to \$2.95; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.00 to \$2.95; California, small white, \$3.05 to \$3.10; yellow eyes, best, \$2.05 to \$2.75; red kidney, choice, \$2.90 to \$3.
Potatoes—Maine, Green mountains, per 2-bu bag, \$1.75 to \$2; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per bbl, \$4.50 to \$4.75.
Onions—Texas, 75c to \$1; Egyptian, per bag, \$1.75 to \$2.25; Spanish, per case, \$2.25 to \$2.50.
Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 to \$5.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.25 to \$3.25; strawberries, per ct, 9 to 9 1/2; muskmelons, per crate, \$2.50 to \$4.50 (standards); watermelons, Florida, per 100, \$20 to \$30; blueberries, North Carolina, per ct, 14 to 18; blackberries, North Carolina, per ct, 13 to 14.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consolidated Money..... 70 1/2
Advances..... 70 1/2
Discount..... 70 1/2
U. S. Bonds..... 70 1/2
Atchafalaya..... 107 1/2
Canadian Pacific..... 109 1/2
Erie..... 74 1/2
Goldfield..... 4 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 135..... 135
Gr. Nor. p. 42 1/2..... 42 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 118 1/2..... 118 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 128 1/2..... 128 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 20 1/2..... 20 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 59 1/2..... 59 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 19 1/2..... 19 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 16 1/2..... 16 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 59..... 59
Gr. Nor. p. 27 1/2..... 27 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 80 1/2..... 80 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 25 1/2..... 25 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 28 1/2..... 28 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 176 1/2..... 176 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 54 1/2..... 54 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 159 1/2..... 159 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 87 1/2..... 87 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 134..... 134
Gr. Nor. p. 81 1/2..... 81 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 69 1/2..... 69 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 28 1/2..... 28 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 145 1/2..... 145 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 37 1/2..... 37 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 22 1/2..... 22 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 157 1/2..... 157 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 118 1/2..... 118 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 82 1/2..... 82 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 112 1/2..... 112 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 121 1/2..... 121 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 34 1/2..... 34 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 32 1/2..... 32 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 50 1/2..... 50 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 123 1/2..... 123 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 114 1/2..... 114 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 105 1/2..... 105 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 109 1/2..... 109 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 36 1/2..... 36 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 6 1/2..... 6 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 22 1/2..... 22 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 167 1/2..... 167 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 25 1/2..... 25 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 81 1/2..... 81 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 25 1/2..... 25 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 54 1/2..... 54 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 57 1/2..... 57 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 110 1/2..... 110 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 28 1/2..... 28 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 74 1/2..... 74 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 33 1/2..... 33 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 64 1/2..... 64 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 36 1/2..... 36 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 123 1/2..... 123 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 38 1/2..... 38 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 6 1/2..... 6 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 14 1/2..... 14 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 111 1/2..... 111 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 169 1/2..... 169 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 78 1/2..... 78 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 61 1/2..... 61 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 75 1/2..... 75 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 120 1/2..... 120 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 99 1/2..... 99 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. 115 1/2..... 115 1/2

NEW YORK—At a special meeting of the directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Wednesday, Howard Gould, King-

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ADELAIDE BRANCH OF ST. GEORGE SOCIETY HOLDS CELEBRATION

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. AUS.—The Adelaide branch of the Royal Society of St. George have held their fifth annual banquet.

The chief justice (Sir S. J. Way) presided, and others present included his excellency the governor (Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet), the chief secretary (Hon. J. G. Rice), the commissioner of public works (Hon. R. Butler), the commissioner of crown lands (Hon. F. W. Young), members of the federal and state legislatures, and many other representative citizens.

The proceedings throughout were characterized by great enthusiasm, and the speeches were of a high order. His excellency the governor said that he believed to uphold patriotism of the empire and strengthen the cords which connected the outlying country with the motherland constituted the first duty of the governor and the first thought and object of the society.

"It was the boast of the citizens of the Empire," added his excellency, "that they were inheritors of a freedom that had never before been seen upon the earth—a freedom not only of conduct and intercourse, but also of opinions and ideas. They prized this birthright because it was a possession of inestimable value to the future progress of the human race."

In submitting the toast of "The Empire" Professor Henderson, of the Adelaide University, referred to the benefits and freedom Australia enjoyed as part of the British Empire.

"In no part of the Empire where people had shown themselves to have the capacity to govern had the principle of self-government been denied. One thing which more than another had helped to build up the Empire had been the willingness on the part of the British government to grant that kind of freedom where it was justified. The danger rather was of claiming privileges when they could not discharge the responsibilities which were inseparable from them."

SIND DECLARED OPPOSED TO BEING PUT INTO PUNJAB

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—The rumor circulated not long ago to the effect that the incorporation of Sind in the Punjab was under consideration has led the Sind Gazette to express itself in vigorous terms in opposition to the proposal. It maintains that practically the whole of articulate Sind, whether European or Indian, is resolutely and irreconcilably opposed to the idea, and it goes on to point out in addition that there is little likelihood that Sind will ever be content to remain in subjection to the Bombay presidency, whose seat of government is located amidst an environment sometimes envious of and hostile to Sind's most cherished economic interests. Nothing in fact, it concludes, will meet the requirements of the case but provincial independence for Sind and its western hinterland in direct subordination to the government of India.

RUSSIAN NAVAL GROWTH LAUDED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The Council of the Empire has voted an expenditure of 162,000,000 roubles (£16,200,000) for the ministry of marine, an addition of 3,000,000 roubles (£300,000) to the amount passed by the Duma.

Admiral Birleff, the reporter of the naval budget, stated that there had been a marked improvement in the condition of the navy, and so much progress had been made with the four dreadnoughts under construction that their completion might be expected in 1914. If the ship building program was sanctioned, he said, large sums would have to be spent if the Russian navy yards were to be brought to a state of efficiency in any way comparable with those of foreign countries.

ENGLISH DELEGATES HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—At the closing of the international fire brigade congress, the Grand Duke Andrew presented to Lord Londesborough and Horace Folker, British delegates to the congress, the silver insignia of the Imperial Fire Service Society. At the biennial meeting of the International Fire Service Society at which 15 countries were represented, Mr. Sachs, an English delegate, was elected vice-president.

TOWN PLANNING TO HAVE CHAIR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The great interest displayed on the subject of town planning has given impetus to the idea first formulated by John Burns that a professorship of the subject should be established at the London University. A strong committee has been formed by the executive committee of the Town Planning Association to further the establishment of a chair. It is intended that the architectural students should make town planning a part of their studies.

BRITAIN INDORSES PLAN FOR A LINE ACROSS PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—With regard to the recent visit to London of two Russian gentlemen in connection with the preliminary arrangements for the proposed trans-Persian railway, it is understood that the British government has accepted as completely satisfactory the proposals made for the international control of the line.

The British government is said to have insisted on the absolute equality of British, Russian and French control of the undertaking, with the result that certain proposals which would have given Russia a preponderant share, were modified, and an agreement understood to have been satisfactory to all parties was arrived at.

The ground having thus been cleared the various groups concerned in the undertaking will meet shortly in Paris for the purpose of formally constituting the society d'études, after which measures will be taken to complete the survey of the line and to obtain from the Persian government the necessary concession for its construction.

The society d'études will consist of a council of administration of 24 persons, drawn in equal numbers from the British, French and Russian groups, and including a president and two vice-presidents. M. Raindre has been chosen for the former post, while Sir William Garstin, the well known engineer, and M. Homiakoff, former president of the Russian Duma, occupy the latter.

MR. PEASE GIVES EDUCATION FACTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Mr. Pease, the president of the board of education, presented his first annual statement in the House recently. His speech covered the whole work of the department and was practical and concise.

The sum to be expended on education, stated Mr. Pease, was £14,500,000. There were now in the country 20,757 elementary schools, attended by about 5,500,000 children; 982 secondary schools with 170,000 pupils; more than 800,000 students in various technical schools and 22 university colleges in receipt of government grants.

During the year there had been an increase of 195 county council schools and a decrease of 115 voluntary schools. Fifty-nine of the latter had been transferred to the control of the councils.

INSURANCE BROKERS IN LONDON CONGRESS ASKED TO AID PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A banquet was held recently at the Savoy hotel in connection with the international congress of insurance brokers and agents.

Mr. Hobhouse, M. P., chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, made a speech on the conditions of international friendship in which he remarked upon the progress which had been made in this direction. This was illustrated by the fact that only lately the peace of Europe had depended upon dynastic conditions, whereas, nowadays, it was the business firms which counted. Nations, said Mr. Hobhouse, were only individuals in the aggregate, and if one was to make friends with individuals one had to know and appreciate their feelings. It was the same with nations.

If each of those present would take back to his own country a message of good will, not merely from the United Kingdom but every country represented, and if he would not mind confessing that some prejudice he previously entertained had been dissolved, and that his mind had been expanded, they, a business assembly, would have done something towards international friendship.

MUSEUM BUYS PERSIAN MS.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A valuable Persian MS. has recently been acquired by the trustees of the British Museum through the national art collection fund. The MS., which is on view in the King's library, is an illuminated and illustrated copy of the "Masnavi" of Jalal ud-Din Rumi, a poem in Persian literature whose influence may be compared to that of Dante's "Divine Comedy" in European literature. The MS. in the British Museum is probably the oldest complete copy of the work existing in Europe and was probably written about 1295 A. D.

TASMANIA HAS NEW HEAD

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Mr. Solomon, an able young Methodist lawyer, has been elected premier of Tasmania, and he intends to pursue an advanced Liberal policy.

KING NAMES MASTER OF ROLLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rt. Hon. C. O'Connor, K. C., to be master of the rolls in Ireland, in the place of Rt. Hon. R. E. Meredith, resigned.

EARLY ENGLAND REVIVED AT BALL



(Copyright by Topical Press)
Dancers in European quadrille which was one of the brilliant features of the hundred years ball at the Albert hall

KETI BANDAR SEES DANGER IN EROSION DUE TO RIVER INDUS

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—Fears would appear to be entertained by the municipality and zemindars of Keti Bandar, situated in Sind close to the Hajamro mouth of the Indus, that the town is likely to share the fate of Dera Ghazi Khan, which has been swept away by the Indus in the course of the last few years, for they have presented a petition praying the government to construct an embankment to save the town, or in default of this to provide a site for a new town elsewhere.

In reply to this petition the deputy commissioner has pointed out that the rate of erosion has been very slow, and in these circumstances it was not considered necessary to remove the public office immediately, but rather to wait another year before taking definite steps, as there was a chance that the town might escape altogether.

He also pointed out that the government could not agree to the construction of the embankment proposed, partly on account of its cost, and partly because the banking up of water which would result would undoubtedly raise the level of the Indus at points higher up the river, thus possibly causing breaches in the existing embankments. The inhabitants of the town are therefore anxiously watching to see what course the river will take.

WAR-TIME PLANS OF FRANCE TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—A discussion on the government of France in time of war elicited a statement from M. Millerand, minister of war, in which he said that there had long been a series of plans dealing with all the aspects of this question. In the event of war the present government would take every care to adapt these plans to every future eventuality, and though it was impossible to give the details of these plans, he could assure the Senate that everything would be subordinate to the aim of assuring France the victory, and to that end full and entire liberty would be left to the military authorities. The sitting was terminated by the adoption of an order of the day approving the minister's statement.

DANISH LOAN TAKEN UP

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The contract for the new Danish government loan has been signed by the firms which have taken it up. These include C. J. Hambro & Son, the London City and Midland Bank and the British Bank of Northern Commerce. The loan is for £4,000,000, of which £2,500,000 will be offered in London and the remaining £1,500,000 at Copenhagen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Basel, Geneva and Zurich.

NEW SOUTH WALES OPENS LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—New farming lands representing a total area of 768,201 acres have been made available in New South Wales during the last seven years. These lands represent an extra farming population to the state of more than 7000 souls.

MR. THOMAS FAVORS COOPERATIVE COAL MINE EXPERIMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—This season has to chronicle among its most successful events a costume ball at the Albert hall, given in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, and representing the fame and fashion of 100 years ago. When last year the Shakespeare ball was given the mode was set for the "pageant ball," and the century ago ball of 1912 was another and happy example of the gaiety and splendor of history set to music and dancing.

The quadrille, the famous dance introduced into England 100 years ago by the Lady Jersey of the period, was danced by 500 people. One of the quadrilles represented the "Cries of London," cherries, bunches of lavender, fish, scissors and a muffin bell being the emblems carried by the performers. The other quadrilles were representative of famous regiments, of Waterloo, of Nelson, of the court, of Les Merveilleuses; they numbered 26, all illustrative of life in or about 1812.

The quadrille was followed by the waltz, also introduced into England in the early part of the nineteenth century. The music given was that of the period, and included Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," published in 1818 and Josef Lanner's "Die Romantiker," 1830. Some of the old tunes played were "Dilly Dally," "Fife and Drums Sound Merrily," "The Bay of Biscay" and the "Lass of Richmond Hill."

SOUTH AFRICAN MAILS DISPUTE IS REPORTED AT END

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It would appear that the recent announcements to the effect that the negotiations between the Union government on the one hand and Sir Owen Philipps, the chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on the other, with regard to the South African mail contract, had arrived at a deadlock are probably not correct.

The African World has received a cable from Cape Town stating that it is reported on good authority that the negotiations in connection with the mail contract have been satisfactorily concluded by Sir Owen Philipps, although the matter of a definite contract for a fixed period for carrying government cargoes, is to be discussed locally during his absence out country.

DALAI LAMA MAY RETURN TO TIBET

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India.—It is difficult to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the present condition of affairs in Tibet, owing to the contradictory reports emanating from that country. Meanwhile advices received here from Kalimpong state that preparations are being made by the Dalai Lama for a return to Tibet at the end of the present month, as it is hoped that the presence of the Lama in his own country may serve to calm the disorder which appears still to reign in Tibet.

GUNNERY IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

WEYMOUTH, England.—A new gunnery record was established at Lamlash by the Collingwood. Firing with her 12-inch guns, the Collingwood made eight hits in eight rounds in two minutes at a range of 2400 yards. This record exceeds that of the Orion, which registered eight hits in eight rounds in two minutes and eight seconds.

ENGLAND TO SEE FOREIGN WARES WHICH COMPETE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An action of a somewhat unusual nature has been taken by the Board of Trade in connection with the competition of foreign goods in the self-governing dominions of the British empire.

Arrangements have been made for the formation by the trade commissioners in the various colonies, of collections of samples of hard-ware, hollow-ware, and tools of foreign manufacture which compete on a large scale in the Dominions with similar goods coming from the United Kingdom. Full information with regard to the origin and prices of the articles and other details of a useful nature will be collected in each case, and arrangements will be made for the exhibition of such samples in London and the provinces.

Already a number of samples have been received from Sothern Holland, the trade commissioner for South Africa, and these will be exhibited shortly at Sheffield and Birmingham, and afterwards in London.

CARNEGIE PLAN IS COOPERATION

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—In the course of his rectorial address to the students of Aberdeen University Mr. Carnegie expressed his satisfaction with the unrest which was being manifested in the industrial world. They could not, he said, expect the present unequal distribution of wealth to continue, and the cooperative system of production, with its thousands of owners, was the entering wedge which would break down the present condition of affairs.

In this connection he instanced the United States Steel Corporation, with its 30,000 workmen shareholders, a number which was rapidly increasing. In cooperation, he believed, they had the true and final solution of the problem, namely, capital and labor pulling together in the same boat as joint owners.

ODESSA-LONDON LINE SANCTIONED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—It is stated that the Russian government will give its support to a new steamship line which will run between Odessa and London. The vessels will call at Hull before coming to the Thames. The shipments from South Russia will include sugar, grain and meat, though sugar, for which special facilities will be provided from Kieff, is the chief object of the enterprise.

Instead of 17 days, the passage will occupy about 13 days. In return, British firms will find a ready market for all kinds of machinery, textiles and household goods. The vessels will have accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

ISLANDERS ASK HELP OF POWERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The legations of the great powers in Athens received a memorandum from a deputation of Aegean islanders who have arrived in this city. The purpose of the deputation is to point out that the occupation of their territory by the Italians has restored to them the autonomy which they had enjoyed for centuries and which had been violated by the Turks after the departure of the Russian fleet in 1774. The islanders call on the signatory powers to protect them should territorial changes in the Aegean take place. The islanders intend submitting to the great powers a full memorandum setting forth the privileges accorded to them in the past.

ALBANIANS ARE DECLARED LOYAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A statement as to the situation in Albania was made recently by the minister of the interior. The recent troubles in Albania, declared the minister, were due to the work of agitators and it was the intention of the government to do everything in their power to arrest these people and secure peace and security in the country. The authorities in Albania had been instructed to explain to the people the peaceful intentions of the government towards them. Hadji Adil Bey ended his statement by praising the loyalty of the Albanians to the throne. The speech was well received by the Chamber.

MOBILIZATION TEST STOPS TELEGRAPH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An experiment which was tried last about two years ago was carried out recently in the suspension of the telegraphic service throughout France, so far, that is, as the public were concerned, for an hour or two, during which time the wires were placed at the disposition of the minister of war. The object of this arrangement was to enable him to issue mobilization orders just as if a declaration of hostilities were impending, and thus to test the ability of the troops to turn out at any moment when called upon.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM SHOWS INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Considering the various labor troubles which have recently been to the fore, the returns of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for May, 1912, may be regarded as very satisfactory. Imports, exports and reexports, all showed increases, as will be seen from the following table:

	1912	1911	Increase
Imports	£55,130,632	£53,502,062	£1,628,570
Exports	£38,832,473	£7,014,828	£31,817,645
Reexports	£10,825,163	£8,834,551	£1,990,612

Among the imports it is interesting to note that raw cotton increased 116.5 per cent in quantity and 57.6 per cent in value as compared with May, 1911, whilst among the exports coal has returned to a normal condition, the increase over the corresponding month of the previous year being 2.6 per cent in quantity and 18.3 per cent in value.

Imports of gold and silver during May amounted to £8,200,667, and exports to £3,377,034. With regard to the amount of British and foreign shipping engaged in the foreign trade during the past month, 3,654,347 tons entered with cargoes, and 5,730,858 tons cleared with cargoes.

MILITARY PLANS MISSING FROM A GERMAN DEPOT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The discovery was made recently that a number of important papers and plans had disappeared from the military depot at Spandau and the Liberal portion of the press has expressed much indignation that such valuable material should have been left unguarded from Saturday to Monday, as was apparently the case.

Among the stolen papers are valuable designs for field-guns of a new pattern, which are known to no other country. The documents and plans had not been deposited in the fortress for more than 10 days, added to which only a few of the clerks were aware of their existence. The opinion has been expressed that this tends to prove that the culprits were in the employ of the government.

It is understood that there are in all some 100 plans missing, and it is believed that the possibility of regaining possession of these valuable documents is most remote, although every effort is being made to trace the culprits.

INDUSTRIAL HONOR SEEN NECESSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Mr. Samuel, the postmaster general, was the chief speaker at a meeting of the Cambridge Union Society. Referring to the industrial unrest in the country he said that though compulsory arbitration was not likely to receive general support from the nation he looked forward to the possibility of measures being taken which should secure that agreements voluntarily entered upon between capital and labor should be kept. The government in investigating the cause of the present unrest could be trusted to proceed with caution and courage and to find a solution, as far as a solution can be found.

AMBASSADOR SAID TO HAVE MISSION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—It is reported in the German press that the stay of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein in London will be of short duration. It is stated that he is entrusted with a special mission and that when this has been accomplished he will be recalled to Berlin to fill a very high position.

SMYRNA IS DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

SMYRNA, Asia Minor.—An Italian attack on Smyrna is considered imminent and Turkish troops numbering 40,000 have been concentrated in the neighborhood of the town. Besides the greater part of the three Redif divisions called out during the last two months and which have been sent to Smyrna, it is rumored that two more Nizam divisions are only awaiting orders to mobilize. The second division of the first army corps has also been sent to the defense of the coast.

SOCIALIST WINS CASE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Mr. Gilles, the Australian socialist, who was fined £100 or three months imprisonment, for preventing his son from attending drills, as required under the defense act, has successfully appealed against the sentence, the judges holding that there was a flaw in the indictment.

COLLEY HILL IS SAVED

(Special to the Monitor)

REIGATE, England.—Colley hill, Reigate, which has been threatened by the builder, has fortunately been saved, and this beautiful open space is now dedicated to the nation forever.

THE HOME FORUM

GLIMPSE INTO RUSSIAN HISTORY

SOME knowledge of the past of Russia is necessary to an understanding of the present of Russia, says a critic of Maurice Baring's new book, in the New York Sun. In early medieval days, even in the "dark ages," it appears that the princes of Kiev had obtained a kind of hegemony in Russia.

It was in 1237 that the grandnephew of Genghis Khan invaded Russia. Apart from the material damage it did in the devastation of the country and the destruction of the towns the only trace the invasion left was the establishment of a Tartar suzerainty, to whose resident agent left behind by the returning invaders the conquered Russians paid tribute. The vassalage thus imposed upon the Russians continued until the rise of the principality of Moscow in its turn to the hegemony among the rulers of Russia.

Moscow attracted population by its comparative security from invasion and by its accessibility by waterways and roads. Its princes extended their territory. All Europe came to use the names Muscovy and Muscovite as synonymous with Russia and Russian, and the Grand Duke of Muscovy was supposed to be the chief ruler of Russia. In 1380 the Prince of Moscow won the first Russian victory over the Tartars, and thus redeemed Russia from the vassalage of a century and a half. Moscow became the religious as well as the political capital, became, in fact, the religious capital first, for the seat of the metropolitan of the Greek church in Russia was established there before the primacy of the Muscovite princes was acknowledged and greatly contributed to that acknowledgment.

Late in the fifteenth century, after the Tartar suzerainty had been removed, Ivan of Moscow, third of the name, assumed the title of "Monarch" and in treaties with foreign powers, of "Czar," or "Caesar," "of all Russia." And the beginning of the autocracy was also the beginning of that union of church and state which is so much more complete and intimate than in any other modern state. The boyars had been representatives of the aristocracy of the city or principality.

By the middle of the fifteenth century What nobler work than planting foreign thought into the barren domestic soil, except planting thought of your own, which the fewest are privileged to do?—Carlyle.

Ivan's court was increased by boyars from all parts of the Russia which gradually fell under his sway. These new boyars were the representatives of families the heads of which had themselves been independent chiefs of domains in Russia, and at the court of the Czar they thus occupied the position of the mediators between modern Germany. The rank and function of each of them were what those had been of the ancestor under whom he claimed.

The institution was one of an aristocracy based exclusively upon ancestry. The ambition of its members became that of governing Russia, not each his own district, like the nobility of western Europe, but collectively of governing the whole country. This, of course, was

a direct threat to the autocracy. The earlier conflicts of the crown and the nobility in the western countries were repeated between the Czar and the boyars. All the politics of the reign of Ivan the Terrible turned on this conflict. The struggle was conducted with great barbarity on the part of the Czar, though Mr. Baring says for him that "the whole secret of the career of Ivan the Terrible is that he was Ivan the Terrible."

Mr. Baring, remarking that Peter the Great was a better judge of the statecraft of his predecessor "than any person living," quotes his praise of Ivan: "I always took him for an example in civil and military administration, but I have not yet been able to go as far as he did."

PATRIOTIC MEXICO TYPIFIED



ROTUNDA DE LOS HEROES, CHAPULTEPEC, MEXICO

THE Rotunda of the Heroes is in a charming spot in the grounds of Chapultepec near the cadets' barracks. It was built in memory of the patriots and heroes of Mexico.

One of the giant cypresses of the place—giants even in Montezuma's time—is shown in the cut, encircled by ten men with outstretched arms. Chapultepec is the spot where legend says Montezuma's palace stood, on the Hill of the Grasshopper. Here the Spaniards in 1783 began the palace which now crowns the hill and bears its name. It is now the home of the President of Mexico and of the national military academy.

Carlotta, wife of Maximilian, is re-

sponsible for many of the beauties of the place, which has become through the years a most remarkable monument to the various interesting personages of Mexican story. One of the legends of the place is that Montezuma one day descended from his palanquin at a certain spot at the foot of some cliffs and suddenly disappeared. In a moment his retinue heard him calling from the top of the cliff. This was regarded with superstitious awe as a miraculous event. None but Montezuma knew the passage which led up through the cliff to the top, but today the tale is rendered plain by a paved way through the cave in the cliff and an elevator in the shaft by which the royal hero mounted.

WORDS IN LIGHT OF TRUTHFULNESS

WHAT a help it will prove to the writing of a good English style if instead of having many words before us and choosing almost at random and at hazard from among them, we know at once which and which only we ought to employ in the case before us, which of them will be the exact vesture of our thoughts. It is the first characteristic of the well-dressed man that his clothes fit him; they are not too small or shrunken here, too large and loose there. Now it is precisely such a prime characteristic of a good style that the words fit close to the thoughts.

Let us not suppose this power of saying

exactly what we mean and neither more nor less than we mean to be merely an elegant mental accomplishment. It is indeed this, and perhaps there is no power so surely indicative of a high and accurate training of the intellectual faculties. But it is also much more than this; it has a moral meaning, as well. It is nearly allied to morality, inasmuch as it is nearly connected with truthfulness. Every man who has himself in any degree cared for the truth and occupied himself in seeking it, is more or less aware how much of the falsehood in the world passes current under the concealment of words, how many strifes and controversies

Waldenses Sketched

IN her book on "Margaret of France," Duchess of Savoy, Miss Winifred Stevens gives an interesting account of the little Protestant sect known as the Waldenses, who inhabited the mountain valleys of Piedmont. Founded in the ninth century by Claudius of Turin, an apostle who preached the restoration of primitive Christianity, the Waldensian faith survived through seven centuries of persecution and complete isolation from all reformed faiths. When the wave of the reformation swept over France the Waldenses received a fresh impetus, and at the same time were subjected to fresh persecution. Miss Stevens says that the tenets of the Waldenses were in many respects in accord with those of the reformation leaders. Like the latter, they placed the Bible above the church as an authority, and, like them, too, they held the priesthood in distrust. Two Waldensian pastors visited the reformers in Switzerland in 1530 and shortly afterward Guillaume Farel came down into Piedmont. When Emmanuel Philibert married Margaret of France, the Waldensians, because of the new duchess's well known sympathy for the Huguenots, immediately appealed to her for permission to pursue their religion unmolested. Philibert was at last persuaded by his wife to sign a treaty granting religious freedom.—N. Y. Sun.

Motion Picture in Opera

One of the scenic surprises of the Berlin production of Mozart's "Magic Flute" was the use of motion pictures on a larger scale than had been seen before. It was in representing a waterfall, and the "transparent" reached the unprecedented height of 10 yards. The films had been exposed in Switzerland and the Tyrol. In the revival of "The Magic Flute" at the Metropolitan next season, the Berlin setting will be used as a model.—New York Post.

The Happy Heart

ART thou poor, yet hast thou golden slumbers?
O sweet content!
Art thou rich, yet is thy mind perplexed?
O punishment!
Dost thou laugh to see how fools are vexed?
To add to golden numbers golden numbers?
O sweet content, O sweet, O sweet content!
Work apace, apace, apace,
Honest labor bears a lovely face;
Then hey nonny nonny, hey nonny nonny!

Canst drink the waters of the crisp spring?
O sweet content!
Swim'st thou in wealth, yet sink'st in thine own tears?
O punishment!
Then he that patiently want's burden bears
No burden bears, but is a king, a king!
O sweet content, O sweet, O sweet content!
Work apace, apace, apace;
Honest labor bears a lovely face;
Then hey nonny nonny, hey nonny nonny!

—Thomas Dekker, 1638.

Russian Pianist and Baseball

During Josef Lhevinne's sojourn in America last season the pianist became very much interested in the national game and took great pleasure in witnessing baseball contests whenever his engagements would permit. So great did his love for the game become that before leaving for Europe he informed his manager, according to the Musical Leader, that he was going to organize a ball team in his home town, Wannee, near Berlin, and take part in the game himself. He added that he would wear heavy gloves on both hands. This and other forms of recreation he believes will help to put him in trim for the busy season that awaits him when he returns to this country in January.

Translator of "Hiawatha"

Dr. Charles Waldstein, the archeologist who received one of the recent royal birthday honors in the form of knighthood, is an American. He was born in New York. His brother, Dr. Martin E. Waldstein, is the president of a New York chemical manufacturing concern. Speaking of the newly made knight, a boyhood friend said: "I remember one disappointment which came to Waldstein when he was a boy. He had translated into German much of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha.' It was pronounced by the man to whom I heard him read it, and whose judgment we valued highly, an exceptionally good translation. He sent it to Longfellow, who also pronounced it good, but added that the work had already been translated by Freiligrath."—New York Tribune.

Folk Dance Revival

The English Folk Dance Society gave their first public display at the Kensington town hall under the direction of Cecil Sharp. The folk dance revival is proving more popular every year, and the audience in Kensington town hall thoroughly enjoyed the dances that were given with much spirit and enthusiasm. Among them were "Brighton Camp," "Maid of the Mill," "Lumps of Plum Pudding," "Green Garters," and "Gathering Peascod."—

The reader of the Angler especially finds himself growing conscious of one meaning in the sixth Beatitude too often overlooked, that the pure in heart shall see God, not only in some future and far-off sense, but wherever they turn their eyes.—James Russell Lowell.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

First Balloon in America

That Washington was the first American to encourage the navigation of the air is shown by a story in St. Nicholas, told by the great-grandson of a man who was present on the occasion. It was in January, 1793, when Blanchard made a balloon ascent at Philadelphia, where Congress then met.

The writer's grandfather said: "Mr. Blanchard was one of the most famous balloonists of the day. He was the first man to cross the English channel in the air, and he had made ascents before all the kings and queens of Europe. The remarkable thing was that a boy like father went. As the tickets cost \$5, few children could go; but he was so eager that the family decided to take him."

"Afterward people told him what a distinguished assembly of men and women it had been. He then cared for nothing but the balloon and its operator. He thought Mr. Blanchard the handsomest man he had ever seen. He used to tell us just how he was dressed. He had on a bright blue suit, with a white, fluted ruffle, and a three-cornered cocked hat with a huge white plume. He must have had a Frenchman's fondness for

effect, for the bag of his balloon was of bright yellow silk with green stripes, and the car which hung below it was painted light blue with silver spangles. The bag was about half full of gas when father got there, and he watched it fill gradually till it tugged at its cords like a huge creature trying to get away.

"At last the bag was full. The hand began a slow march, and Mr. Blanchard turned to bid farewell to the audience. Then President Washington stepped forward and shook hands with him, presenting him with an official-looking document. It was a passport. I see there is a copy of it here.

"He put it away carefully in his breast pocket, then stepped into the car. The ropes were untied, the ballast thrown out, and he sailed upward, standing hat in hand and waving a flag decorated on one side with the stars and stripes and on the other with the tricolor of France. For a moment nobody moved or made a sound; then there rose from the people within the courtyard a great cheer, which was taken up by the crowds watching from the roofs of the city as the balloon came into view and then sailed off over their heads. Father always said that was the most thrilling moment of his boyhood."

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

IT SEEMS a curious reversal of the more reasonable thing that in dress and manners most of humanity favor the outer world rather than the folk close at hand at home. Yet it is evident that the outer world cares far less how we look or how we behave than the people at home care, if for no other reason than that the outer world has less to do with us and is therefore less afflicted by anything displeasing which our personality may obtrude upon it.

There are few things that would do more for the sweetening of daily life at home than a regard for punctilious courtesy there. It may be perhaps difficult to change established habits, but certainly in the training of a child it might seem possible to teach that

good manners are as essential a part of his equipment for living with his family as obedience to the various rules of home government, such as the dinner hour or the place where wraps are hung or the coal and potatoes are stored. Home could not exist without certain rules of order, and the more completely the rules are worked out to cover the greatest good of the greatest number of the folk (the good of one is at home at least clearly seen to be the good of all), and the more joyfully these rules are obeyed, the more inconspicuously may the unimportant part of daily life slide along while the real things absorb attention.

Good manners, it is plain, make one pleasant to strangers; surely then they have their effect in the inevitable wear

and tear of daily life. If it annoys us to note unmannerly and vulgar carelessness in the conduct of strangers, then things of that sort are by so much the more annoying to see at home, as they are harder to get away from. If it is disagreeable to catch a passing glimpse of a slovenly dress, then to live with slovenly dressed people at home is even more disagreeable. This whole notion of good clothes and good manners for public places, or with strangers, while our homes show us in ugly garments or worse and with careless manners, is a kind of hypocrisy which serious self-analysis might make us ashamed to continue. It is a form of whitewash which betrays one's willingness to seem what one is not.

Of course the reform in these directions in any home must after all be far reaching. To train up a child in the way he should go one must walk that way oneself. Therefore the concession which the present creed strove to make a paragraph or so ago is after all untenable ground. One must stand squarely on the higher level of sound, wholesome, honest rightness for all the household, all through. Then we shall have clean homes, tidy dress, orderly table service and always courtesy, even elegance in manner and true loving kindness in all our relations with each other. Then we shall never be caught off guard or out of kilter by those strangers for whose esteem we seem so assiduous. And this outward habitual rightness will reflect, as it necessarily must, else it cannot come about at all, our gain in order and harmony within.

GRATITUDE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE sure measure of benefits received is gratitude. Those who really get what is contained for them in any right experience are grateful, and grateful in proportion to the good they have reaped. On the other hand, to cultivate gratitude is to clear one's thought for the incoming of good. Gratitude is really an expectant attitude, and it proves in a thousand ways that the great maxim of Jesus, "ask, and ye shall receive," is an exact and scientific statement of spiritual law.

Of spiritual law, be it noted. Asking in material sense is, by no means, necessarily followed by attainment. This may or may not follow on the lower plane, for that there is no fixed law of cause and effect, of antecedent and consequent, in materiality, mortal experience is very clearly pointing out. "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley,"—because they are laid wholly in, of, by, for, materiality, and must express disorder, since order is the law of heaven or of spiritual rightness alone.

But spiritual asking is in line with divine law and like any other law of God always works that whereto it is ordained. Gratitude is the habitual attitude of spiritual love. It is the very breath of right prayer. Gratitude not only anticipates, it presupposes good and its bestowal. Gratitude spoke in Jesus' words at the tomb of Lazarus, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." The psalmist knew these things when he cried, "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving." "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory," said Paul. He was oppressed even then by flights within and without; yet he thanked God for the victory. This was the spiritual triumph over discord and sin and fear. Inwardly he knew his triumph, was at peace, was joyful, his heart overflowing with thanksgiving. It was only in the seeming world, physical and mental, that there was aught but joy and praise.

Mrs. Eddy has touched on this possible serenity and assurance of spiritual consciousness in the midst of trouble in the poem called "The Mother's Evening Prayer." She writes:

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall;
His habitation, high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine and all."

—Christian Science Hymnal, p. 240.

No matter what trouble appears to the eye the spiritually enlightened know that it is not true. They know that the divine Mind holds only blessing. They discern that God is good. They divide between good and the myriad beliefs, or lies, that claim the existence of something unlike God. And they sing their gratitude for this understanding of God. This is the "point beyond faith" which Mrs. Eddy indicates in a passage in "Science and Health with Key to the

Scriptures," page 241. Faith looks forward with hope to that which shall be. Understanding breaks bread in the very face of seeming disaster, even as Jesus did, and gives thanks for victory already assured, eternal in the heavens.

This is the secret, then, of gratitude, and shows why gratitude pours from the hearts of the saints like the costly perfume from the broken alabaster box of Mary, the Magdalene. Human faith and hope, trust in materiality, had failed her, a loss symbolized by the broken box of hard and precious material. The broken heart and its gratitude was not despised. In the midst of her disgrace, frowned on by those about her, all but spurned by the lordly entertainer of the Master, her love spoke, and her gratitude was balm to her own wounds as well as an inspiration to him to whom it was offered. For did not Jesus say that her offering was "against the day of my burying"? Did it oppose some hope and promise to the oncoming flood of disaster which perhaps even for his courage may have at times seemed to threaten an end of all that he had done? But Mary's love and praise and thanks were a happy evidence that one at least had heard and cherished his message.

So gratitude on earth is a two-fold offering and service; first an offering to God and a service to ourselves. In this aspect it cleanses the thought of selfishness and materialism and opens the way for the coming of those things which we know are already ours in truth. Secondly, gratitude is to be offered to those human helpers who have served us; and it is offered not in vain repetitions, but in service on our part. Christians are very ready to say that they are grateful for what Jesus did for the enlightenment of the world and for his particular comfort and healing of their own suffering heart; but true gratitude would mean that we had so clearly seen what his mission and message really was and that we could no longer give service to anything that opposed his life work and purpose. If we were really grateful, even appreciative of what his teaching stands for and leads to, could we live lethargic, self-indulgent lives, could we practise things that continue to obscure the vision of God's kingdom come on earth as it is in heaven? Is not the life of the dullard, the sloven, the proud, the resentful, the grasping, the false, sheer ingratitude for the sacrifice which Jesus made to reveal God? Or even for the devotion to the highest interests of humanity seen in the long line of saints and heroes and heroines since Jesus?

No aspect of history seems to present a more cruel picture than the ingratitude of the people to those who have wrought them benefits. It is known that in every department of human experience the men who have done the most for others have often been treated with indifference and neglect, if not with cruelty. This personal ingratitude, however, does not close the count; for those who come long after such a teacher or helper incur often the same shame in that they leave the worker and his work unheeded and continue to live in materialism as if no higher note of conquest had been sounded, no example of pure and selfless living being set them.

Here again the reason lies in the fact that such have failed to avail themselves of the good set before them, have not followed the path to conquest which the pioneer has opened. Those who have been wise enough to discern what waited there for their acceptance or to reward their asking, their search, have expressed, and what is better, have lived, gratitude in proportion to their spiritual recognition of the treasure trove.

Then, if we are conscious of hearts dry and empty of this precious balm of gratitude, let us think of our blessings and count our benefits received until the wells of thanksgiving begin to flow. Let us then keep the way clear for these, expectant that more blessedness shall be revealed to us; and when the clouds break and the light of the glory of God and man in His image shines forth, there will be no need to nurse tardy springs of thanks and praise, for these shall break forth into singing like brooks under the vernal impulse. For old things are passed away; behold all things are become new.

The glad obedience makes the service holy Though small the deed.
—William P. McKenzie

Viewpoint

THAT which is not for the interest of the whole swarm is not for the interest of the single bee. A fleet horse or a greyhound does not make a noise when they have done well, nor a bee neither when she has made a little honey. And thus a man that has done a kindness never proclaims it, but does another as soon as he can, just like a vine that bears again the next season.—Marcus Aurelius.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 27, 1912

The Populace and Politics

BALTIMORE and the scenes being enacted there this week are but repetitions of Chicago and the scenes enacted there last week, as Baltimore and Chicago and their conventions and incidental commotions are but simple repetitions of occurrences that have been quadrennial for generations. The wise men who founded the republic never tired of saying that so long as the people continued to take a deep interest in public affairs the nation and its institutions would be safe. What they feared was apathy on the part of the masses—an apathy that would enable the self-seeking and the unscrupulous few to obtain such control of the country's affairs as to enable them to subvert and finally overturn the principles upon which it was established. This belief did not disappear with the passing of the fathers. It has been entertained by thoughtful men of the land in all periods of American national history. It has been held by thoughtful Americans in and out of public life down to the present time. Apparently there is no foundation for the fear which too often attaches to it, and less now than ever. Public interest in politics was never so widespread and never so acute in the United States as it has been during the last few years. This is at once a cause and an effect of the universal political unrest, but more a cause than an effect. The public intellect has become sharpened to a keener appreciation of its relation to and responsibility for the conduct of public affairs. The public is no longer content to be advised what to do or told what to do by parties or by party managers; it is taking an active interest itself in the doing of them.

At Chicago one of the striking things was the evidence among all classes of the existence of a new sense of political association with affairs of moment. At every stage of the convention proceedings the influence of direct popular contact with the delegates was evident. The popular will was never more openly expressed; even where it apparently failed of its purpose, it left an impression of latent and reserved power, or, maybe, of hindered purpose, certain to manifest itself later on in some new and effective form. The same conditions precisely seem to prevail at Baltimore. There, too, the public is close to its representatives and making itself felt at every turn in the day's procedure. It is a little new, a trifle green, in some of the parts it is playing, but it is playing them as best it can, and the important thing is that it is meeting the hope of the founders and well-wishers of the nation in the depth of interest it is taking in its own affairs.

Nobody can say with truth that the American public is apathetic in national politics, or that it is likely soon to become so.

ALMA-TADEMA did in painting what Walter Pater did in story. Of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries chronologically viewed, in mind and ideal, the painter was of the pre-Christian civilizations that flourished in and about the eastern Mediterranean.

Synthetic Rubber

INTIMATIONS from British sources that rubber, properly describable as "synthetic," has been produced, naturally has set tongues going and pens writing wherever rubber is gathered from present sources, or bartered in, or converted into a thousand and one useful articles. It will be recalled that a similar statement was made by German makers of fabrics at Elberfeld, though in this case there was no claim of ability or readiness to undertake commercial production. For that specific claim the consumer tensely waits. That some day industrial chemistry will list rubber with its triumphs in synthetic manufacture, he has no doubt. But when? Suddenly swollen demand, born of a world wide passion for vehicling in rubber-wheeled carts, steam or electrically propelled, has given extraordinary value to such natural sources of rubber supply as now exist, has sent scurrying over the earth explorers dreading naught but failure to locate new plants or trees exuding the precious gum, and has led to the investment of millions of investors' wealth in new plantations. An ever-increasing market awaits a product however made that will meet a world-need. Vast wealth awaits the first combination of chemist and capitalist that will put on the market a laboratory and factory product enduring the tests bound to be imposed.

From the technical and chemical side of the problem the path is clearer than it was, thanks to prolonged experimenting by a variety of ardent investigators, all aware of the fame and fortune that will follow success. The problem now seems to be more one of practical application.

It would seem as if by November almost every kind of "progressive" elector might have his or her special kind of presidential candidate to vote for.

Liberia Aided

AMERICANS, whose memories go back to the days when the United States was wholly a debtor nation and when its influence in international affairs was solely of that limited type set forth as proper by Washington in his farewell address, often sit up with more or less astonishment now as the cables tell of loans from Wall street to Japan or to Germany, or of official action by the state department fostering American financiers' efforts to conserve the credit of China in Asia or Liberia in Africa. Put with these items the fact that trained American advisers have aided Siam, Japan, Persia and China in recent radical political transformations, and it becomes apparent that a new era of American influence has opened.

Latest news from Liberia as to satisfactory adjustment of certain German claims upon the republic by the American adviser now cooperating to restore stability to that republic, will at least temporarily remind citizens of the United States that there are new chapters opening in one of the sentimental experiments in which the nation first indulged while trying to meet the issue of negro slavery. Liberia symbolizes for the United States the shattered ideal cherished once by many of the best people of the nation, namely that the American race-conflict might be avoided through return to

Africa of all the slaves and their offspring. But they would not go, at least in any such numbers as to materially alter the home situation.

Other and more drastic methods of adjustment of the issue came; the distant African colony and experimental republic soon passed out of mind; and for decades relations between the two republics were formal. Early in this century the Liberian republic found itself in a precarious condition financially, and pressed by European powers with colonies adjacent to the only experiment in democracy there is in that section of Africa. An appeal was made to the United States; Secretary of State Root heard it, answered favorably, and a commission was sent out in 1909 to investigate and report the precise situation. On the basis of this body's report arrangements for thorough reorganization of finances were made, an expert American—Prof. R. Falkner—supervising the process and American, British, French and German bankers contributing funds. Thus the United States is in Africa as well as in Asia, sharing with Europe in the newer ways of making history by alliances that are no less powerful than ancient ones based on dynastic affiliations. Once it was blood that counted. Now it is dollars or their equivalents.

It should be remembered, however, that the flavor of the hospitality of the convention cities continues long after the political differences are forgotten.

It will be pleasing information to all who are desirous of seeing every forward step maintained that the Torrens system of insuring titles, to real property recently passed triumphantly through another judicial test in New York state. Simplicity of the Torrens system, the feature that recommends it to unprejudiced and practical people, has been the principal cause of the opposition raised against it not only in New York but in every state where it has been introduced and legalized. With many the belief obtains that if any agreement, transaction, contract or transfer in real estate is not involved and complicated, it cannot be entirely binding. To these a certain amount of legal verbiage and phraseology, and a certain amount of red tape and circumlocution, seem to be necessary in order to insure security.

Now, the Torrens system is intended to simplify real estate transactions, to expedite transfers, to reduce the charges, while affording all the assurance necessary to the holders of titles. A recent decision of Justice Crane of the New York supreme court in the case of Crabbe vs. Hardy afforded the opponents of the Torrens law an opportunity of using some one-sided interpretations to its detriment. In a more recent decision the justice deemed it necessary to refer to this. He made it clear that he did not mean to imply that titles to real property, as foes of the new system had alleged, could not be cured or perfected under the Torrens law, pointing at the same time to the section of the New York act which says that "in any action under this article the court may find and decree in whom the title to, or right or interest or any part thereof is vested, whether in the plaintiff or in any other person, and may remove clouds from the title, and may determine whether or not the same is subject to any lien, or incumbrance, estate, right or interest, and may declare and fix the same," etc., "and generally in such an action, the court may make any and all such orders and directions as shall be according to equity in the premises and in conformity to the principle of this act."

In short, simple as the Torrens law system of real estate transfers is, as compared with the old, it is proved here, by reference to the statutes, as in other states, that it is broad enough to meet every contingency, even that of removing a cloud from a title where a cloud exists, or of making a bad title good. The Torrens system has been attacked from apparently every possible angle, but so far it has proved impregnable.

CHANCELLOR LLOYD-GEORGE announces a consoling fiscal policy. British credit is rising.

Prize Poet

A GRATIFYING variation in records of the achievements of American Rhodes scholars at Oxford University comes opportunely at this academic season, when issues of culture are being debated. American youth, profiting by the largess of the empire-enlarger, have done well in athletics in competition with rivals from all parts of the British realm. Coming to the severer tests of prize-winning in fields of literature, mathematics, logic and philosophy they have not shown that thoroughness of preparation and fine sense of verbal values enabling them to win. So that the broad generalization respecting American Rhodes scholars, made by critics on the ground, has been that they disclosed no such adequate and thorough training for a university career as do youth coming up from the English "public schools" or from the Scotch preparatory schools. Of the likeableness of the Americans and their excellent personal qualities there has been no question.

Now that a Harvard graduate, representing Massachusetts, has won the Newdigate prize in English verse, with a poem dealing with "King Richard the First Before Jerusalem," the record will be somewhat different. It is an honor previously won by men of the youthful promise and ultimate achievement of Matthew Arnold and John Addington Symonds, and it is to be credited now to a young man with cultural traditions and ideals that make it quite natural that he should have competed for the prize. A specialist in the humanities and most concerned with literature and ethics, he naturally is getting from Balliol and the Oxford environment a maximum of its wealth of inspiration.

Any curiosity there may be to know the quality of the mind and the outlook on life of the prize-winner, Mr. Greene, can be satisfied by reading his prize-winning, recent essay on Harvard's educational and social betterment, printed in the Advocate of May 25. It is interesting to note in this comparison of Harvard with English universities how he deprecates American concentration of athletic interest on the teams; how he praises the superior debating systems of Oxford and Cambridge; and how little he values the lecturing habit of the American university.

WHILE United States maritime interests seem not yet to be making ready with additional ships to South America, the report comes from France that a new line is to be started between Bordeaux and Brazil.

State Nicknames Going Out

A PLAINT goes up that state nicknames are not used as much as they used to be by dwellers in the United States. Bostonians, it is said, do not refer to the "Old Bay state" as often as of yore, nor are Indians, when they consort together, as likely to "point with pride" to the fact that they come from Hoosierdom. A Yale graduate, from Hartford, seldom admits that he lives in "the Nutmeg state;" and Wisconsin progressives are not wont to talk of "the Badger state" as their home. There is nothing surprising about this. A nickname, like any other cognomen, must fit if it is to be freely and commonly used, and most of the names given to the American commonwealths by the first settlers, whether colonial or later, do not have pertinence now. Maine still has pines, to be sure, but nationally considered her coast resorts and not her inland forests are her present chief asset. Each year sees a waning number of residents of Massachusetts to whom the historical significance of the name "Bay state" means aught. The exodus they are most interested in does not date from Puritan and Pilgrim England but from Ireland, Italy, Russia or Turkey. What has Virginia done for generations to keep alive and significant her title, "Mother of Presidents," in what way is Pennsylvania "the Keystone state"?

Nor is this lack of correspondence between title and fact the only cause for waning use of the state nicknames. Interest and pride in states as such is less than it used to be. The element of special affection that often enters into use of a nickname of a person has never been shown in American life quite as generally as it was in the case of Mr. Roosevelt when he was President; and his successor also has had not a few admirers who have ventured to call him "Bill." But these men have stood for nationalism, and it is chiefly of that aspect of government that most Americans are now thinking. They are not antiquarians, so are not impressed by the meaningful and dramatic history of the colonies; they see no special reasons, other than sentimental, why six states of a small section like New England should continue to have diverse laws on common interests. They think in terms of Washington, London, Paris and Berlin, not of Boston, Providence, Augusta, Concord and Hartford. Consequently old names tend to go overboard with old loyalties.

THERE exists in England a guild of the Daughters of Ceres, its purpose being to interest women in agriculture. Something of the kind is much needed in the United States, where city men are constantly saying that they would long ago have taken to farming were it not for the opposition of their wives.

PERENNIALY, almost, some indefatigable student of statistics, approaching the matter from a new angle, ventures to show why and to what extent New England has surpassed the rest of the country as the mother of men of eminence, the latest test of which is admission to "Who's Who?" Thus in a recent issue of a periodical published at Amherst College, an alumnus renowned as a statistician shows that out of every 100,000 natives of Massachusetts, resident anywhere in the United States last year, ninety-six achieved recognition in this annual biographical dictionary, whereas the ratio of New York was only forty-eight to each 100,000 natives distributed nationally. Incidentally the statistician also claims that study of the same compilation shows that the college graduate has a hundred chances to one of winning recognition and rating compared with the American who lacks academic discipline.

The momentum which New England has acquired from priority of her attachment to the cause of popular education and the extent to which she always has been ready to further it is not one that will be checked readily by any conscious or unconscious action of her citizens. But she has something more to do than to sit down to study with satisfaction the record of the past and the present, if she contemplates holding a quarter of a century or half a century hence, the same relative rank that she holds now. Regions of the country with a democratic system of education from kindergarten to university, entrenched and backed by state funds, where every youth of either sex has a chance at free education, are in the course of time to have a higher percentage of educated men than regions where higher education is set apart chiefly for those able to pay for it. New England long has had a primacy in public libraries. That also may be challenged. She also has been dominated hitherto by sects emphasizing the worth of liberty in education, in belief, and in worship, all of which has contributed much to the rise of her children to places of influence.

If a nation's wealth is in its children then the United States is rich indeed. There were 27,000,000 of school age in 1910.

A PRESIDENTIAL veto of the army bill, and failure of Congress to act on the naval, legislative and executive appropriation bills conjointly, bring administrators face to face with a new fiscal year without provision made for public servants' pay. So far as Congress is responsible the excuse is partially that of conflict between House and Senate and partially absence of lawmakers from the capital attending the presidential conventions. Politics has been put above legislative duty. Some of the practical results of the negligence and indifference are bound to be serious whatever may be the shifts made by department officers to avoid the worst consequences. The law very properly leaves no considerable discretionary power to executives in such crises. Without funds they must order work to cease no matter what the consequences; and orders of this kind, to take effect July 1 unless countermanded, have gone forth to Hawaii, the Philippines and wherever the nation is represented navally.

The situation is so needless. Were the rules respecting vetoes of appropriation bills as they should be, a President might squelch objectionable items and riders without holding up entire bills. Progressive administration theories vest such power in Governors and mayors. Why not in presidents? But untoward effects might be offset by a formal provision that appropriations always shall continue on the basis of the current year's scale until formal action is taken ordering otherwise.

It is not necessary to wait until next November to have some of the dreams in the political platforms transformed into realities.

No Cash for Officials